THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 19TH APRIL.

THE SOM PROKASH is *redivivus*. Our contemporary gives an account of his "resurrection." The first attempt was made by a Hooghly correspondent of the paper, Babu Durga Prosunno Ghose, who petitioned the Lieutenant Governor, praying that the editor of the paper might be permitted to revive it without executing a bail bond. His Honor recorded a Resolution to the effect that the editor should make an application direct. On receiving this intimation the editor waited on His Honor and rendered explanation. The Lieutenant-Governor told him to submit a petition formally. The following is a copy of the memorial:

That your memorialist deeply regrets the circumstances under which he considered it his duty to close his paper the "Shomeprokash."

That the cessation of the paper has been a source of pain to your memorialist and of grief and disappointment to his subscribers and supporters, many of whom have repeatedly urged him to revive it.

That being convinced that it is not the object of Govt. to restrict real freedom of opinion, to repress honest and reasonable criticism of the measures and officers of Govt., however adverse or outspoken, or to fetter the legitimate interpretation of the thoughts and feelings of the ruled to the rulers and *vice-versa*, your memorialist proposes to re-establish his paper, and in doing so he hereby engages not to publish any thing in it calculated to cause or excite disaffection or to engender hatred to the sway and authority of her gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. While reserving to himself the legitimate independence of an honest and patriotic Journalist his endeavour will always be to foster loyalty among his countrymen, to advocate the cause of truth and justice, and to observe moderation. That notwithstanding the errors of judgment into which your memorialist had sometimes fallen, and which none regrets more than himself, he ventures to think it will be allowed that his paper had always been loyal, respectable and public spirited, and he traces to the character which it thus established its success and popularity in the past. He will of course be personally responsible for the conduct of his revived paper, and it will be no less his interest than his duty to bestow his best attention upon it.

That in consideration of the general character of the paper in the past and of his promise to carry it on in future in strict accordance with the principles of loyalty, moderation and just, honest and independent criticism, your memorialist solicits that your Honor may be graciously pleased to permit him to reissue the "Shomeprokash" from Bysack next and to dispense with the condition of executing a bailbond.

The Lieutenant-Governor has issued the following orders upon the memorial in a letter to the Presidency Commissioner:

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 54 J. G. of the 28th April, 1879, I am directed to say that the Government of India have acceded to the prayer of a memorial recently submitted by Pundit Dwarka Nath Bidiabhusan the Proprietor and Editor of the late Shomeprokash and have sanctioned the re-issue of the paper. I am to request that you will be good enough to instruct the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunahs to return to Babu Kedar Nath Chuckervarti, the late Printer and Publisher of the paper the bond executed by him on the 3d April 1879, and to inform him that no action will be taken under the second and third clauses of Section 9 of Act IX of 1878 without warning being again given to the Publisher and Printer.

I have &c
Sd. H M, Kisch
Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.
No. 1965.

Copy forwarded for the information of Pundit Dwarknath Bidyavhusan, Editor of the late "Shomeprokash" Newspaper.

The opening address of the *Some Prokash*, new series, contains a grateful appreciation of the favour shewn to it by Government.

THE SWEDISH Government has done a great deal of late towards the encouragement of agriculture, and the total amount spent for that purpose last year was about £45,004, including £15,000 for agricultural education in various forms, £5,000 for horse breeding, £4,000 for reclaiming waste lands, and £2,500 for fresh-water fisheries. But the Government of India seeks to make agricultural improvements at the cost of its wards!

WE HAVE received the following analysis of lectures delivered at the Science Association last week:

LECT. IV. TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.
By Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar.
(*Delivered on the 6th April*, 1880)

That the Earth is a magnet is seen by its directive action on a magnetic needle freely suspended at its centre. The magnetic does not coincide with the geographical meridian. The angle made by the axis of a freely-suspended magnetic needle with the geographical meridian is called the declination or variation of the needle. It would seem that one Peter Adsiger first noticed the fact of variation in 1269, Columbus, however, was the undoubted discoverer of the fact in 1492. He noticed also the variation of the variation. The variations in the declination are either regular or irregular. Of the regular variations we have 1, Secular, 2. Annual, discovered by Cassini in 1780, 3. Diurnal, discovered by Graham in 1722. The irregular variations are called magnetic storms, and are due to the aurora borealis.

The angle which the axis of the magnetic needle makes with the horizon is called the dip or simply inclination, discovered by Robert Norman in 1576. The dip varies with the locality being greatest about the poles, least about the Equator. The dip is subject to secular variations, and also, as discovered by Hansteen, to annual and diurnal variations.

A comparison of the variations in the declination and the dip in different places and in different times, from the earliest records, shows that the Earth is not a uniformly magnetized body, and that probably it has two magnetic axes, and that these axes are not even fixed, but seem to be revolving round the geographical axis.

LECT. IX. ORGAN-PIPES.
By Rev. Father Lafont. S. J., C. I. E.
(*Delivered on the 15th April*, 1880.)

Organ-pipes may be divided into mouth-pipes and reed-pipes from the various manners in which the air is set in vibration to produce the sounds. Reeds are either *beating or free*: an example of the former is the clarionet; of the latter, most organ and harmonium reeds.

Another division of the pipes is into *open* and *closed*. They differ in the character of their sounds; the tone of an open pipe, being richer and more brilliant than that of a closed pipe. This is due to the fact that in open pipes the series of *harmonics* is that of the natural numbers 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. etc., whereas in closed pipes it is that of the odd numbers only. The cause of this difference is the necessity of having a *node* at the bottom of every closed pipe and a *ventral* segment at the mouth. It is easy to show the formation of these *nodes* and *ventral segments* in various ways, for instance, by testing the state of the air in an open tube whilst emitting a sound by means of a little drum let down the tube; or by means of Koing's manometric flames, which simply flicker opposite the ventral segments, but are extinguished opposite the *nodes*.

THE LIVE STOCK AND FINANCIER'S JOURNAL, a copy of which has been sent to us, has the following about horses:

Milk for Horses.—Milk is often valuable for sick or delicate horses, and they will seldom refuse it. Sweet skim milk is preferable to new milk, which, from being too rich, is very apt to purge the horse.

Watering Horses.—When a horse is heated by exercise, his system will absorb water far more readily than when he has cooled down; hence, under the former condition there is far less risk in giving a liberal supply than under the latter condition.

THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE has the following on the artificial hatching and rearing of chickens:

Being ourselves much interested in this question, we purchased a set of incubating apparatus and went to work. The result now before us is 72 per cent of fertile eggs hatched, and, now that the first few days of the young lives is over, we have only lost one of the number. A hen set at the same time brought out only 50 per cent., and a second hen is daily eating one of her eggs, and thus diminishing future pleasures of her maternity. We may add that while we have lost one of our orphan birds, the hen first mentioned has lost one of her little ones, so that the incubator scores at present decidedly in comparison with the natural means. Hens are certainly "kittle cattle" to deal with, for while one eats her eggs, another clumsily breaks them, and a third leaves them to become cold. The incubator we find neither eats, tramples, nor forsakes, and, if regularly attended to, brings out her chickens up to time.

Having carefully gone through the processes, and having the satisfaction of seeing between fifty and sixty healthy chickens on the first day of March, with the prospect of as many more before the end of the month, we cannot call our incubator an infernal machine.

Young chicks are very helpful little creatures. They soon learn to pick and do not seem to miss the natural mother. We have, however, met this difficulty in a manner which is very easily adopted by any one. A hen can take care of twenty chicks easily and when hens are abundant, as on farms twenty newly incubated chickens can be given cautiously to a broody hen, and she will take charge of them. We believe ourselves that an "artificial mother" carefully kept up to the mark, will do almost as well.

Wonders will never cease!

TUESDAY, 20TH APRIL.

THE AMERICANS will not allow European nations to settle in their neighbourhood. This is the meaning of what is called the Monroe doctrine, which just now is somewhat talked about, because it comes into collision with M. De Lesseps' Panama Canal scheme. The American Government, and people say, a French company cannot be permitted to make this Canal because it will almost inevitably lead to the acquisition of territorial rights and other complications dangerous to the undisputed sovereignty of the United States upon that continent. The Canal will be made without doubt, as soon as the best location is fully determined upon and other preliminaries properly settled, but as it will be practically a part of the coast line of the United States, foreign interference with it will be jealously and rightly guarded. If this antipathy had been shown by an Asiatic State, it would have perhaps been immediately considered a *causus belli* by some powerful European nation.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the illness of the Regent, the King of Siam has postponed his intended visit to Europe and America till the spring of next year.

A BILL HAS been favorably reported to the American Senate to establish a Commission for holding an International Exhibition in New York City in 1883, the centennial anniversary of the recognition by Great Britian of the independence of the United States.

ACCORDING TO the Administration Report of the N. W. Provinces for the year ending March 31st, 1879 the total mortality exceeded a million and a half out of a population of 42½ millions, and as against 937,000 in 1877, and 840,000 in 1876. The great increase was in the items of fever and small-pox, and much of it was due to the extreme scarcity of food. It is sad to think that the returns for the year just closing will show a very much higher rate of mortality even than the exceptionally high one of the previous year. The million and a half of last year it is feared will be swollen to something near two millions and a half this year.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL repairs in the North West Provinces are going on. We note the following as of special interest:

"*Agra fort*,—The south pavilion of the Jahangir Mahal was restored and the river and west fronts repaired. The north and south verandahs of the Khass Mahal were rebuilt and the Anguri Bagh cared for.

Taj.—The minarets, marble platform and mosque were thoroughly repaired and arrangements were made for restoring the river wall and bastion of the Taj.

Etmad-ud-Dowla.—The lower storey has been restored and the restoration of the minarets was in hand.

Akbar's tomb at Sikandra.—The entrance gate was restored, and good progress was made in repairing the tomb.

Fatehpore Sikri.—In repairing the Buland Darwaza, the two domed roofs on the sides of the main gate had to be dismantled and rebuilt; the repairs were progressing favourably."

A MISER MILLIONAIRE has just died of sheer hunger and cold at a small town in Russia. He lived in a garret of a cheap lodging-house, and has never been known to have a fire despite the severity of the Russian winters. £300,000 was found in gold in his room.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST APRIL.

ON THE 19TH MARCH in the House of Commons, after the orders of the day, Colonel the O'Gorman Mahon moved: "That this House highly disapproves of the attempt of the Prime Minister to stir up feelings of hatred between England and Ireland for the purpose of furnishing an election cry to his followers, and regards with indignation his flagrant misrepresentations of the loyal efforts of the Home Rule party to extend the blessings of Constitutional government to Ireland." The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, and the debate was continuing when the House was counted out, and an adjournment took place until Wednesday. On Wednesday the Commission for the dissolution of Parliament was read.

ELECTION MANNERS are not of the pleasantest description. Here is an instance in point: Lord John Manners, while speaking at Melton Mowbray had two eggs filled with gas-tar thrown at him. The man who threw the eggs was apprehended. A large pictorial representation of a soldier being flogged was shown on a pole with the words underneath, "This is what the Tories do to soldiers." A fight afterwards took place, and Lord John had to retire.

A NEW INSTRUMENT, called the Topophone, has been experimented upon and described by professor Morton in his report to the Lighthouse Board of the United States, by which the exact direction of sound given by fog-horns or fog-bells may be ascertained. The machinery is very simple, and consists of a vertical rod passing through the roof of the deck cabin, to the upper end of which are attached two adjustable resonators. Below these is a pointer, set at right angles to the bar, while rubber tubes pass through the cabin roof and are connected with a pair of ear tubes. The whole apparatus can be turned towards any direction, and the result is that any person sitting in the cabin, by turning round until the least sound was perceptible, would bring the pointer to

within ten degrees, or less than one point, of the direction. The experiments proved that it was easy to ascertain whence the sound came from a distance of four to six miles.

THE LIABILITY of a member of Parliament to arrest came before the Chancery Division in a case in which Mr. Fortescue Harrison, M. P., had failed to comply with an order of the court. In consequence of this it was sought to have him committed for contempt. Vice-Chancellor Hall said that any disobedience to an order of the court was contempt, but the privileges of a member of Parliament protected him, except in those cases which the court held otherwise, and then that decision could be afterwards revised by the House of Commons. He dismissed the motion for committal.

IN HIS ELECTORAL address at Rochester Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr thus alluded to India :

I would wish to say a few words, and that is the subject of our great dependency of India. For many years I served the Queen in various capacities in that country, and I hope I did my duty well, I wish to show you as briefly as possible why India is valuable to us, and specially to the Conservative working men of this country. In the first place I should tell you that India is a dependency, and not a colony. I said it was valuable to the working men ; but I should not recommend any workmen to emigrate there. It is not a field for emigration like Canada, New Zealand, or other favoured climes; but it is an empire gained for us by the enterprise of the middle classes, and it is still important to us in a commercial and political point of view (hear, hear). India has been a camp of exercise for our soldiers ; it has been the scene of great engineering and administrative triumphs ; and also a field for commercial enterprise. Our empire there has been built up by great statesmen, by statesmen taken impartially from both the great parties who alternately presided and ruled over the destinies of this country—by Minto and Bentinck, who were Liberals ; by Lord Hardinge, a Conservative ; by the unerring sagacity of Lord Dalhousie ; and the brilliant intellect and able policy of Canning, who was a Whig. Their policy has been to put down anarchy and disorder, to introduce order, to establish cheap courts of justice and legal tribunals, to develop agriculture, to extend education, and to put down sanguinary and bloody rites (cheers).

ANOTHER example of election pleasures. We take the following from the *Home News* :

A meeting of Liberals was to have been held in the Town Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on March 19, at which Mr. Cowen and Mr. Dilke were to have addressed the gathering. There was a great crush in going up the stairs to the hall, and the former gentleman was so severely crushed that he fainted, and had to be carried out. The consequent confusion in the hall was so great that the meeting had to be dissolved as soon as the chairman had been appointed. Mr. Cowen, after having had nearly twenty-six hours' continuous sleep under the influence of narcotics, found himself much easier. The doctors state there is no internal wound, but that he suffers from the effects of a severe contusion in the abdomen. This will confine him to bed for some days, and prevent him from going about for a time. The shock to his nervous system has been severe and will unfit him from all public work for the present.

THURSDAY, 22ND APRIL.

A CORRESPONDENT at Noakhally says that the civil cases of the district are so limited that they do not occupy the whole time of a full-fledged Civil and Sessions Judge. It is a waste of public money to keep a judge for the work of the district when it may be well done by an additional judge subordinate to the District Judge of Tipperah. We are sorry to hear a complaint from the same correspondent that the manners of the present Judge towards assessors are not of a pleasant description.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW thinks that we have "damned" Mr. T. C. Hope with faint praise. Our contemporary thus analyzes our praise. "How kind to admit that "Mr. Hope has done his legislative work well" and that "he is a hardworking man," only you observe, this is "barring some crotchets." There is a finer touch of condescension in the generous admission that "he is well up in all matters connected with Western India." This is almost worthy of that now model bureaucrat the lofty Mr. Whitley Stokes. Here we see what a "superior person" is your true Bengali, whether official or journalist." The writer seems to be too sensitive. We can assure him that Bengal is by no means jealous of Bombay. But Mr. Hope has not fulfilled all our hopes—sometimes he has proved a forlorn hope.

THE WEEKLY NOTES of the *Bombay Review* are very refreshing. We read them with much pleasure. His notes on the candidature of Mr. Maclean, late editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, who sought to oust Mr. Grant Duff at Elgin Burghs, are too spirited to be passed over. We give one extract below :

However, as the result proved the Palmerstonian candidate was not only out of date but beyond his latitude at Elgin. His audience seem to have assured him that he could not get behind the north wind with them. And the duplicate character in which he offered himself "a Liberal by instinct and training" but a defender of the most Torified minister of modern times, and who "after a little reflection"—so characteristic of our 'canny' friend on occasion—was prepared to sit on the Conservative side of the House, would not take with the obstinate downright Scotchman north of Aberdeen.

THE CONTROVERSY between Mr. Burgess, and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra regarding antiquarian matters is raging high in the columns of the Bombay papers. The last letter of Dr. Mitra to the *Bombay Review* thus concludes :

Mr. Fergusson feels the weakness of his position, and to fortify himself he adds, "we must not look for a precision that would satisfy a conveyancer in Lincolns Inn, and unless prepared to take a large and liberal view of the matter, it would be better to leave them alone." The sentence is a nice one, and it certainly puts the matter in the best light possible. It however, amounts to no more than saying that the evidence is insufficient and unreliable, unless one will "take a large and liberal view" i. e make every allowance for its shortcomings for the sake of the author, who has propounded a pet theory in order to maintain his self-assumed position as the sovereign pontiff of Indian archæology. I make this remark with some hesitation, for I have been told "carping criticisms seldom lead to anything, and are generally confined to anonymous writers in third class preiodicals. They are so easy when there is no responsibility to produce something better." I can well understand that every criticism is carping which probes too deeply, but I fail to preceive who imposes the responsibility to produce silken purses out of unsuitable materials. Whatever may be thought by the professors of religion about the necessity for infallibility in matters concerning heaven and angels and purgatory and other mysteries, there is no responsibility resting on archæologists to conjure up chimeras from their inner consciousness, and to impose them as truths on the belief of mankind. To my simple way of thinking it is better to admit my failure when I cannot, with the data at my disposal solve a question, than to rig out falsehood in a meretricious garb, and prostitute the name of liberality by appealing to the public to accept it as truth in honor of large and liberal views. The plan may serve for a while to buy popularity and renown, but for all that it is not the less dishonest. It is this mistake or self interested "responsibility that has to answer for three-fourths of the errors and absurdities that are so widely current among mankind. It is this false notion of "responsibility which peoples the skies with gods endowed with human passions, and the nether regions with pits full of sulphurious fire. It is this which has produced fairies and ghosts for young people, and spirits for grown up ones. It is this monster which Bacon exerted himself to remove from the garden of science, but which still haunts old nooks and corners. The story runs that an elephant had passed on a rainy night through a village. The people saw the footprints next morning, and wondered what the monster must have been which left such large and circular marks? They appealed to Lalbhujakar, the Panjandrum of their community. The wise man saw the marks, felt the "responsibility resting on him, and taking a "large and liberal view, said a gazelle must have come to the mill-house to steal corn, and accidentally putting its foot into the feeding hole, got entangled and ran away with his foot shod by the upper mill stone which had caused the marks. The sooner the idea of such "responsibility is totally destroyed, the better for the cause of Truth and the advancement of Knowledge.

We hope Mr. Fergussion and his admirers will digest these wholesome truths.

THE GREAT unchastity case of Sylhet has been decided by the Privy Council The Judicial Committee hold that the unchastity of a Hindoo widow does not debar her from inheriting property or cause its forfeiture, and they have therefore affirmed the decision of the High Court and dismissed the appeal. We await the publication of the judgment *in extenso*.

WE ARE glad to learn from the *East* that on the recommendation of the Commissioner Mr. Pellew the Government has extended the time for the Kartic Baruni mela at Dacca to six weeks.

FRIDAY, 23RD APRIL.

THE WESTERN DAILY MERCURY has a feeling article on Indian charity headed "Native India and the Irish Famine." We reproduce the article below :

We have heard a great deal of subscriptions from all manner of sources for the relief of the Irish famine, but somehow India is pushed to the background. Her magnificent charities during the Bengal Famine were dealt with exactly in the same manner. That is, she was upbraided by all manner of witlings for doing nothing, while men and women of wealth and position were sending in sums compared with which the subscriptions of highly-paid Englishmen in India were but as drops in the bucket. And now the Viceroy has given £50 ; while the Maharani Shurnomoyi has given £890. And the noble lady has surely doubled her charity by the following beautiful letter—the letter of a lady whom we, in our Christian Charity, call Heathen. We make the extract from the *Hindoo Patriot*, to whose editor, the Hon. Kristodas Pal, it is addressed :

(Here follows the letter published in the *Patriot*.)

Does not this show us how necessary it is for us to make all the haste we can to convert this poor benighted Maharani? What right has she to talk of the—

Father of all, in every age
In every clime adored,
By saint, by savage, and by sage,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord ?

Ah, if we were only just we would admit that there are no charities in all the world greater-hearted than those of Native India. It is the land where charity is worship. To make a water tank, or a bathing ghaut, is to serve God, in the direct sense—that is, as direct as by the saying of a prayer. To honour parents, to maintain poor relations, and to give daily to the poor, are devotions, in that dark heathen land.

It is Englishmen of this writer's stamp, who exalt the English character in the estimation of the world

OUR KRISHNAGHUR correspondent sends us the following :

"It was in an evil and inauspicious hour, the notorious embezzlement case of Baneegopal began and although, with his miserable and painful death, at the local jail last year from small-pox, it was expected on all hands, that everything connected with his case would come to a speedy end, it still seems to hang fire. Your readers might remember that it was in Frebruary 1879 Babu Poresh Nath Sukul, was suspended under the orders of the Bengal Government, for his suspected complicity in the nasty affairs of Baneegopal. Full fourteen months have since then elapsed, and although he was called upon in October last, to explain away his conduct with reference thereto, it seems that the Bengal Government has again called upon Mr. Taylor, the Magistrate of the district, to report whether the trial of Babu Anunda Chundra Sirkar, late accountant of the Nuddea Treasury, held last year disclosed any circumstances which might go against Babu Poresh Nath, as a Treasury officer. Mr. Taylor has requested Babu Ram Chundra Mukerjee, Government pleader, to submit a report on the matter.

THE INDU-PROKASH has the following on the revival of the *Som Prokash* :

All is well that ends well and if it is true that Lord Lytton has permitted the Editor of the *Shome Prokash*, the Bengalee Paper which disappeared a year ago as it was called upon to execute a bond under the Gagging Act, to revive it without executing the bond, he must be said to have acted with a spirit of magnanimity which will be remembered more than the unhappy treatment he has accorded to the Vernacular Press by an impolitic legislative enactment. A little more confidence in them cannot but serve to produce a wholesome influence on the Vernacular journals and we are sure Lord Lytton's present act will effect much good.

WE HAVE received Part IV. of Babu Krishna Chunder Roy's English Prases and Idioms. The value of the work seems to be enhanced as it is progressing. We have much pleasure in giving below the opinion of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra on the work, which is contained in a letter to the author :

I thank you for sending me the first three Parts of your "Prases and Idioms." I have examined them carefully and have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the great care and diligence with which you have got them up. The phrases have been judiciously selected, and the explanations are full, clear and correct. The illustrative sentences have been taken from standard authorities and are always appropriate. It is extremely difficult thoroughly to master the idiomatic peculiarities of a highly cultivated foreign language ; but as regards the English language, your work when completed, will afford as much help to Indian students as any book can be expected to do.

WE ARE requested to mention that the Hari Vakti Prodaini Sobha of this city has offered a silver medal for competition by students of Srimat Vaghavatha for a good treatise in Bengali on the subject.

WE ARE glad to learn that Babu Chunder Sikhur Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, Ranaghat, has been acquitted by the Presidency Commissioner of the charges of high-handed proceedings brought against him. Mr. Monro, we are informed, recommended his transfer to another sub-division not because of the complaints preferred against him, but because he thought an officer of his intelligence and energy would put aright the License tax work of that sub-division, which is said to be in a very unsatisfactory state.

SATURDAY, 24TH APRIL.

THERE were 899 deaths in the suburbs of Calcutta and 168 in the hospitals, jails, and other public institutions during the month of March last; of the former 80 died from cholera, 10 from small-pox, 366 from fever, 158 from bowel complaints and the rest from other causes.

THE deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 17th April were 182, of which 18 were from cholera, 60 from fever, 18 from bowel complaints, 6 from suicide and accidents, 14 from pthisis and asthma, 10 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Forty-eight children died between the ages of 15 days and under and one year, and 26 persons of 60 years of age and upwards.

WE ARE requested to publish the following Resolution passed by the Sylhet Association :

Resolved that the Committee of the Sylhet Association beg to express their hearty sympathy with the movement of the Committee of the British Indian Association conveying the thanks of the Indian Public to the electors of Hackney for having again returned Professor Fawcett, who has all along been taking a lively interest in the welfare of the unrepresented millions of India, as their representative to Parliament, and join their humble voice to that of the British Indian Association.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS says that the Bengali and Hindustanis of the city of Agra, who hold Liberal views, held a meeting on April 17th to consider the advisability of supporting the address of the British Indian Association to the electors of Hackney. We are told the meeting consisted of most of the young men in the city, and it resolved to support the address.

DR. KENEALY IS DEAD! The *Bombay Gazette* says :—"By the death of Dr. Kenealy, the world has lost one of its best Greek scholars, and the 'unhappy nobleman' at Dartmoor his maddest supporter."

THE LONDON DAILY NEWS publishes the following letter from Mr. Gladstone :

SIR,—You will much oblige me by acquainting the public through your columns that, the number of communications now reaching me without intermission by post and telegraph, has become so great that, although exerting myself to the best of my ability, and although the character of these communications, generally, is in the highest degree encouraging and friendly, I cannot, as to letters, guarantee their being answered or even read —Your obedient servant, W. E. GLADSTONE.

What crowned monarch can say that the public demand upon his time is so great that he has not time to read much less answer all the letters addressed to him ?

WE ARE glad to learn that Messrs. Jacaria Mohomed and Co. have subscribed Rs. 9203 towards the improvement of the water supply of Mecca.

SMALL ECONOMIES have already been commenced under the new Indian Salaries Act. It is stated that Sir James Fergusson, the new Governor of

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Bombay will receive Rs. 120,000 per annum instead of Rs. 128,000 paid to his predecessors. Future members of Council in Bombay will get Rs. 61,000 instead of Rs. 68,000 per annum, and the pay of future High Court Judges will also be reduced, but we are not told to what amount.

THE GENERAL elections in the United Kingdom have not gone without some wholesome excitement of the good old type. While attempting to address a meeting at Wexford Mr. Parnell was assailed with most uncomplimentary epithets; rotten eggs were thrown at him; his hat was smashed over his head; his clothes torn, and altogether he must have thought himself fortunate in effecting his escape with a whole skin. At the Wick Burghs the electors harnessed themselves to the carriage containing the candidate, Mr. Pender, and attempted to run it into the sea. Free fights have taken place at Cardiff, Abingdon, Sunderland, and Ripon between rival factions.

THE LAST number of the *Indian Charivari* contains a capital cartoon representing, as the artist says, "the incantation scene of the sensational drama, "Tory Government," played for seven seasons at the Theatre Imperial, St. Stephens". The smaller cuts are also very clever and well executed. "Drawing the cork" is very amusing; "effects of the season," in which a lady is represented to say that the "only way to be comfortable (in this grilling weather) is to sit *en chemise* and paint ice-scenes in Lapland" seem to have affected the artist himself, for he has actually put the brush in the left hand of the lady! The lines on poor Richard are excellent. Altogether this number is full of variety and readable matter.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Rajputana Dispensary, Vaccination, Jail and Sanitary Report for 1878. 2. Report on the Working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department for 1878. 3. A Full Report of the Libel Case against the Karnataka Prokasika. 4. Book of Phrases and Idioms Part IV. By Krishnachunder Roy. 5. Messrs Harrild and Son's Catalogue of machinery and materials for Printers, Binders and Stationers. 6. Proceedings of the Mansion House Committee for the relief of distress in Ireland during January and February 1880. 7. Avash—a Bengali periodical, *Part III.* for Baisakh 1287 B. E. 8. Rules &c., of the Goila Hitshadhiny Sobha. 9. Prokriti—a Journal of Science and Literature in Bengali No. 1 for Baisakh 1287 B. E. 10. An Account of the Proceedings of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London Aprit 9th.—The *Standard* publishes a paragraph stating that the Ministry have tendered their resignation, which has been accepted. The *Times*, in a leading article, announces that Mr. Bright is desirous to re-enter the Cabinet.

20th.—Mr. Cross, Secretary in the Home Department, is to receive the Grand Cross of the Bath.

21st—It is expected that the Queen will summon Lord Hartington to form a new Ministry.

22nd.—The Cabinet has resigned. It is stated that Lord Hartington will decline to form a Cabinet in favour of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Montague Corry is to be raised to a Peerage. Lord Cranbrook receives the Grand Cross of the Star of India.

23nd.—Lord Hartington has been summoned by the Queen. Mr. Horace Walpole, Private Secretary to Lord Cranbrook, has been made a Companion of the Bath.

23rd.—Lord Hartington, after returning to London from Windsor yesterday, had an interview with Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone. Lord Hartington returns to Windsor to-day. It is stated that, in his interview with the Queen yesterday, he proposed Mr. Gladstone, who will probably be summoned to-day. The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a paragraph stating that the anticipation is increasing that Lord Dufferin will be the new Viceroy.

Paris April 19th.—M. Freycinet has issued a circular despatch in which he states that France is undesirous of changing the policy of M. Thiers whilst, however, endeavouring to hasten the strict execution of treaties and the peaceful solution of pending questions.

St. Petersburg, April 20th.—The official Russian press publish a Nihilist progamme which declares the Russian Government to be their enemy and justifies all means for its overthrow. The publication of this document inaugurates the new method which the Russian authorities intend pursuing towards the Nihilists.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sirear, on Tuesday, the 27th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Heat; its Sources.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Wednesday, the 28th Inst., at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Atmospheric Air.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Saturday, the 1st May, at 3 P. M.

Subject: Salts of Ammonium, and the remaining Metals of the Alkalis.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1880.

THE ELECTIONS.

WE are already acquainted with the results of the elections. The papers brought in by the last mail contain details of the Liberal success. The ministerial majority seemed to disappear like the night-dew before the morning sun. The boroughs and the counties have declared themselves alike in favour of the Liberals. The success of the Liberals being assured the question was started as to the leadership of the Liberal party. Mr. Forster thus declared himself at Bradford on the subject: "If the Liberals got a majority, there were three possible men who might be Prime Ministers—Lord Hartington, Lord Granville, or Mr. Gladstone. If Mr. Gladstone chose to assert his claims, neither Lord Granville, Lord Hartington, nor any other man would think of questioning them. All talk about any difficulty as to which should be Prime Minister was based upon perfectly unfounded suppositions that there was any degree of jealousy whatever between them. They would doubtless, when the time came, confer as to what was best for the interests of the country." The Marquis of Hartington in reply to Mr. Cross at Crawshaw Booth, about six miles from Burnley, said: "Neither Mr. Gladstone nor himself would think of asserting their claims to the leadership of the party. That was a question to be decided by the party itself. Besides, Mr. Cross might recollect that if there was such a thing as a change of Government, the Queen would, under the Constitution of this country, have something to say in the matter. On Her Majesty would devolve the duty to decide for whom she would send for the purpose of replacing the present Administration by another one. If Mr. Cross's object was to sow disunion and excite jealousy in the ranks of the Liberal party he would assure Mr. Cross that his efforts were entirely thrown away because they all trusted each other completely, and whoever might be chosen the leader of the party would find no difficulty in obtaining the cordial support and co-operation of his colleagues."

We are glad to note this thorough cordiality and union between the different leaders of the Liberal Party. Union is strength. In another column we publish a telegram that the Queen had sent for the Marquis of Hartington, and that his Lordship had advised Her Majesty to send for Mr. Gladstone. The later telegram says that Mr. Gladstone was sent for and has consented to form the ministry. The two circumstances we have mentioned constitute the most significant signs of the times. Our countrymen should carefully note this fact that the Marquis of Hartington's patriotism and party attachment are so great that though invited by the Queen to form the Ministry, he has declined the honor in favour of Mr. Gladstone. How many Indians are there, who have the moral courage to say "no" to a Royal mandate of this kind? "Jo hookum" we fear would be at once the answer. Then again how many are there, who for the sake of party interests and the country's good would forego the highest gift of fortune, which one's ambition could aspire to. Let our countrymen take political lessons from this noble example of theMarquis of Hartington. The other circumstance that the Queen, though of late personally opposed to Mr. Gladstone, has seen fit to send for him for the formation of the Ministry is a grand triumph of the old saying *vox populi vox dei*. Such is the force of popular opinion in the United Kingdom that even the sovereign must worship the idol of the people, however much against her own will.

India, we are sorry to observe, did not attract much attention during the elections. Hardly any stress was laid upon Indian questions except the Affghan war. Most of the candidates connected with India have been defeated. It is, however, fortunate for India that Mr. Gladstone did not lose sight of her myriad millions. In one of his Midlothian speeches delivered at Bonnyrigg on the 2nd April Mr. Gladstone said:

There was another point on which he would say a word. It was to him, he frankly owned, one of the most painful—he would go further and say one of the most shocking—of the cases that had come up in the course of the last few years. It was as to the Indian Press Act. He did not know a question more grievous to right-minded men than what had been done with reference to the Indian Press. It was too much to expect of the whole population of England, Scotland and Ireland, busy with the affairs of life, to investigate a matter of this kind and to realise it in all its bearings. But the long and short of it was this—that the freedom of the Press of India was as perfect as that we enjoyed in this country. He did not know that there was any material difference between the Press law of Great Britain and the Press law of India. Well, for half a century that law had received the uniform approval of all the Viceroys, and others who bore authority, and of those who executed the law; it never gave rise to serious scandal of any kind; but under the deplorable auspices of the present Government, in a moment—an arrangement carefully devised to prevent any notice being taken of the matter in the free Parliament of this country—in the course of four-and-twenty hours a Bill was introduced and passed in the Legislative Council putting the Press of India as much at the mercy of the Viceroy as the Press of Russia was at the mercy of the Czar. Well that was a fact in itself not to be denied. At the meeting to which reference had already been made, a Mr. Henderson asked Lord Dalkeith "if he agreed with the Government in suppressing the free Press of India?" Lord Dalkeith repliedthat "it was not the suppression of the Press at all." Now, that was not the question. The question was not whether it was suppression of the Press but of the guarantees provided by law which enabled people to publish not merely papers agreeable to the Government, but to enable them to discuss the conduct of the Government with perfect freedom so long as peace and loyalty were maintained. To say that the Government had not suppressed the Press was a reply that might be made with regard to the Press at Berlin or St. Petersburg—aye, or on behalf of the Government of Turkey, for the Government of Turkey had not even suppressed the Press; he would not say it suppressed the free Press, because it took care never to have any. (Laughter.) Having established a free Press in India with its 240,000,000 people, with whose political education they had been charged by a decree—for he believed it to be a decree of the Almighty Providence—and having given them a free Press 50 years ago, having known by experience at home that this free Press was among the prime and paramount instruments both of mental education and political security in the country—knowing these things from your own experience, and having acted on them for a long series of years in India, nevertheless in 24 hours a proceeding was contrived that could not be intercepted by a discussion in Parliament by which freedom of the Press was taken away and violence offered to what he must call a sacred privilege and a sacred right consecrated by the usage of the people of India. If there was one fact more than another necessary to heighten what he must call the responsibility, he might call it the political guilt, of that misdeed it was that before the thing was done there was a correspondence among the high officials of India upon the subject of it. It was not known to the public but there was a correspondence which had been published since and reference was made in it to the Duke of Buckingham, the Governor of Madras. He did not know if any of them were aware that the Duke of Buckingham, who was not a Scotchman but was connected with Scotland, was an excellent specimen of the old Tory school—that was to say, of that school which might be narrow, might be exclusive, and might be bigoted, if they used a harsh word in regard to a great many questions, but which had a true and loyal attachment to the ancient, simply constituted, acknowledged elementary principles of British freedom. (Cheers.) The Duke remonstrated in the strongest terms against this iniquitous Act. He said it was madness to put down freedom of the Press. He said, "You are in India the governing people. The thing that is essential for a conquered people is to know the real, interior mind of that subject population." (Cheers) An Indian native could not be got to speak out his entire mind. He did not meet you as an equal, he met you as an inferior. If you inquired into his mind, he thought you had an evil design, and often gave a false impression of his sentiments. The Press spoke out the truth, what was the true mind of the people of India; so that, while the freedom of the Vernacular Press was recommended in India by all the considerations that recommended it here, there were other considerations besides. We could not get at the mind of the people here by other means than the Press. They could meet and petition—and thank God a certain number of the people could vote (cheers)—but in India their meetings and petitionings were comparatively ineffective, while the power of voting was there unknown. The Press was the only means they had of getting at the sentiments of the Indian people, and that wise arrangement, sanctioned by the accumulation of wisdom and experience, had been put an end to, and that freedom was not only taken away at a moment's notice, but without allowing the smallest discussion on the remonstrance of the Duke of Buckingham, the Tory Governor of Madras. (Cheers.) That was a proceeding which a gentleman like Lord Dalkeith was not ashamed to defend. In saying so he made no exaggeration, and he would refer to his own words. He said,—'It was not the suppression of the Press at all; it was merely to prevent papers exceeding licence and promulgating seditious feeling, and giving the Viceroy and Council the power to deal with them." He should like, if he could, to translate that sentence of Lord Dalkeith's into Russian, a very hard language indeed, but he could not. (Laughter.) He would tell them what he could do. He could translate the sentiment. It appeared to him that if an Englishman went to Russia and was so fortunate or so unfortunate as to have a friend among the Russian statesmen he might be likely to put a question to the Russian statesmen something like this—"Do you suppress or prohibit a free Press in Russia?" Here was an answer ready-made. Every word of Lord Dalkeith's answer would do for him. He would say, "Oh, no; in Russia we do not suppress the Press at all; we merely prevent papers exceeding licence and promulgating seditious feeling, and we give the Czar and his Council the power to deal with them." (Laughter and cheers.) He was of opinion that that was the kind of proceeding to which they were asked to give their countenance and their votes, but he was sure that they would give to it neither their countenance, nor their votes. (Cheers) The sound that yesterday came across the Tweed of the sense of the people of England as it

was now being developed and expressed with authority throughout the land, would be re-echoed in every vale of Scotland would reach north and south, east and west, and would record, he believed, a judgment of the nation that could not be reversed in favour of liberty, in favour of honour, in favour of justice, against a system which was neither liberty, nor justice, nor honour. (Cheers.)

The extract is long but it will amply repay perusal. Under Mr. Gladstone's ministry we may fairly assume that the fate of the Vernacular Press Act is sealed.

THE MANCHESTER CRY AGAIN.

NONE perhaps has better mastered the art of political agitation than the Manchester-men. They are always up and doing for the protection and advancement of their own interests. They have taken advantage of the "prosperity budget" of Sir John Strachey and the dissolution of Parliament to press their own grievances against the Indian cotton duties. They held a public meeting, attended by several M.Ps., at which they passed the following resolutions:

Mr. R. Haworth moved, "That this meeting urges upon the Government the fulfilment of Lord Salisbury's promise to remove the Indian import duties on cotton goods, now that there is a large surplus revenue; and does not think that the devotion of this surplus to the erection of railways and the repeal of other duties is in harmony with either the letter or the spirit of the declarations and promises repeatedly made." He said the Government had long made a bugbear of "financial necessity." He hoped they would not now be able to urge any such reason for the continuance of this impost.

Mr. Birtwhistle seconded the resolution.

Mr. E. Birley (Preston) proposed—"That this meeting calls upon the gentlemen who shall be fortunate enough to represent the cotton textile districts in the next Parliament to see that free trade is not set aside in the fiscal arrangements of India, either in deference to the outcry of interested Indian protectionists or the subtle refinements and retrogade distinctions of their English allies."

Both the Resolutions were carried unanimously. The Chairman of the meeting, Mr. R. Raynsford Jackson, delivered an able speech on the occasion. He made much of the promise of the Conservative Government about the gradual abolition of the cotton duties. He said:

They were aware that they had the definite promise of the Government, given by Lord Salisbury repeated by Lord Cranbrook, and sanctioned and sustained by the votes of the House of Commons, that the Indian import duty should go, and that the first Indian Budget accruing should be devoted to its removal. He thought he should be able to show that there was a good deal of reason for the speedy fulfilment of that promise. Sir John Strachey, in his recent Indian Budget, showed that notwithstanding the expenses of the Afghan war and the Indian famine there was a surplus on the closed accounts for the first year of £2,044,000. In the second of these years there was remitted a surplus of £119,000. Although that surplus was small, it was a most remarkable fact that there should be any surplus whatever when the revenue had been debited with very large amounts in respect of frontier railways. The amount expended upon the war was £3,216,000; on frontier railways, £1,670,000; and on famine, £79,000, so that on war, frontier railways, and famine there was an expenditure of nearly £5,000,000, and notwithstanding that, there was a surplus in the year of £119,000. Had it not been for the Afghan war, for the famine, and for the expenses of frontier railways, there would have been an actual surplus of four and a half millions in the current year. It appeared also, from the estimates, that but for the causes of which he had spoken there would have been a surplus, on the past three years of 12½ millions sterling. If the state of Indian finances were as he had described them, it was, he contended, absolute folly to talk about bankrupt India and to take a gloomy view of her material prospects. While India had been spending those large sums on war and frontier railways she had also been remitting taxation. She had given up £150,000 in sugar duties; £150,000 in salt duties; £340,000 in licence tax; and £60,000 or £70,000 on lac, and indigo, and other minor articles, and £230,000 on cotton goods. She had, therefore, remitted taxation to the extent of £960,000 or close upon a million a year. That was the more remarkable in times of depression like the present, when even this great country had been obliged to leave its war expenditure unpaid, and to rely upon other sources than actual revenue to meet that expenditure. With regard to the taxation of India, he thought it was the duty of the Government of that country to have taxed the official and professional classes. It was not right, he urged that the poor peasants and ryots, the cultivators of the land and traders with small incomes, should have to pay famine taxation, and that the official and professional classes, who were the most comfortable of any class, should escape altogether. Sir John Strachey was evidently aware that there was an omission in his budget in that particular, because he said, there was a class in India which did not pay its full share towards public purposes. If the official classes of India refused to bear their fair share towards providing the means of saving millions of Indian subjects during periods of famine from starvation and death they were not doing their duty to the people, or to the nation whose revenues provided them with their competence, their honours, and their positions. He thought they had, therefore, fair ground of complaint against those classes. He hoped that the subject would be dealt with hereafter, and he trusted that it would be borne in mind that when there was a question of retaining income-tax in India yielding two millions sterling, it was given up probably owing to the action of the official classes who had to pay their fair share of that tax. There was a question arising whether the official classes of India who made all they could out of that country, should not pay their share towards its taxation. He asked whether those present were not entitled to claim that a larger remission should have been made during the current year, and whether they were not entitled to have had part of the remainder of the duty removed at the time Sir John Strachey brought his budget before the legislative council of India in February. He thought they were perfectly justified in making that demand, and in insisting on that degree of relief.

But has Manchester now any substantial grievance? What does its best friend, Sir John Strachey, himself say? In his budget speech of March last he remarked: "The measures taken during the last two years, whatever other results may have followed, have at least effected the particular object for which they were declared necessary. They have, for the present, removed all grounds for the complaint, that we were levying protective duties in favour of the Indian mills in their competition with English manufacturers. Some classes of English goods may be unduly favoured in comparison with other classes of English goods; but no protection remains for the special benefit of goods produced in India." This is the deliberate opinion of Sir John Strachey. The cotton duties are no longer protective in their operation, and yet Manchester inveighs against them. One thing is, however, clear. The reduction of the duties last year has had a demoralizing effect. The manufacturers with a view to save the duty have taken to coarser fabrics, and the result has been much greater sacrifice of revenue to India than had been originally anticipated. This had been, however, foreseen by Mr. Hope, but he was not a prophet to be honored before the high-priest of Indian finance, Sir John Strachey. Sir John now admits that the immediate consequence of the exemption from duty of goods containing no yarn of a higher number than 30s., was the rapid development of the manufacture and import of a new class of goods made of 30s and lower counts. In consequence of their superior cheapness these duty-free goods have rapidly become popular; and the experiment having thus proved successful, the tendency is now to make of the coarser yarns all cloth for which they can be used, and to substitute the coarser for the finer fabrics, formerly made of yarns ranging from 30s to 40s. "this process has already reached such a point, that last month the duty-free shirtings and long-cloths constituted more than 74 per cent. of those kinds of imported goods, and the dutiable qualities of some other classes of goods have almost disappeared from the market. We estimated last year that we might lose in the first year revenue to the amount of £150,000, and in subsequent years more. It is now probable that the loss in the first year, now about to close, will be nearly £230,000, and for the coming year it is estimated at £20,000 more." Sir John adds: "Now, clearly, the present state of things is not satisfactory. We are holding out to English manufacturers a strong inducement to supplant finer by coarser classes of goods, and it has been forcibly represented that these and other anomalies ought not to be left uncorrected. I may refer in particular to a letter addressed to us by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber points out that the declaration made last year by the Government, that "it is not reasonable that certain goods should be admitted free, while large quantities of goods of almost precisely the same character in every thing but name remain liable to duty," is still true, with this difference, that the hardship is now "not caused by the competition between Lancashire and our local mills, but by competition amongst Lancashire manufacturers themselves, to secure the full benefit of the Government of India's last act. They do not, however, carry less weight on that account." And has this been a wise act on the part of Government? Has it been sound financial statesmanship to have created this complication? What will be the result of this short-sighted policy of Government? It will we fear force it to surrender the whole of the duties. And India must recoup her loss either by imposing fresh taxes or by starving necessary works. This is the pass to which she has been reduced by her responsible rulers at the instance of a Finance Minister, who will be rewarded with a special bonus of Rs. 50,000, for his highly meritorious services! This is the way Indian resources are frittered away, and the best interests of her children are compromised. And we must behold and admire the authors of this suicidal policy!

MR. FAWCETT ON INDIAN FINANCE.

III.

IN his second paper on Indian Finance Mr. Fawcett examines at great length Sir John Strachey's Financial Statement for 1879-80. Although the official year 1879-80 has passed away, much of what Mr. Fawcett says about the Budget of that year still retains its interest and value. He justly remarks that "the simple announcement that an exceptionally large addition to the indebtedness of India is to be accompanied not by an increase, but by a remission of taxation, is sufficient to show the extreme gravity of the financial situation in India." After mentioning that in a single year it was proposed either to borrow or to take authority to borrow, no less a sum than 15½ millions sterling, an amount which represents more than one-tenth of the entire national debt of India, Mr. Fawcett comes to the question of the remission of the import duties on cotton goods. We cannot resist the temptation of eproducing *in extenso* his observations on this important subject. He writes: "No one for a moment will even pretend to say that, in the present state of Indian finance, the idea would have been entertained of remitting these duties if the finances of India were administered in the interest of that country alone. The partial remission of these duties has been defended on the ground that they are protective in their character, and that it is wrong for free-trade England to sanction, in any form, the continuance of a protective duty. It is not, I believe, difficult to shew that these duties are much less protective than is ordinarily supposed. It is important to bear in mind that in the Bombay mills, which are said to enjoy protection at the expense of Lancashire, the manufacture is almost entirely confined to the coarser sorts of cotton goods, upon which when imported, no duty is imposed. But even if it is admitted that the import duties on cotton goods are as protective as they are alleged to be by the representatives of the manufacturing interest in England, it would be necessary, in order to justify the repeal of these duties, to show either that India should spare the revenue which they yield, or that it could be obtained in some other less objectionable form. When it is remembered that not a single year passes without a most serious addition being made to the indebtedness of India, it at once becomes evident that, as India has no surplus, she cannot surrender a single shilling of revenue without an equivalent amount being added to her debt. As long, therefore, as the state of Indian finance is such that she not only has no surplus, but has annually to borrow in order to make good a heavy deficit, it is impossible to justify any remission of taxation, unless the sacrifice of revenue which such a remission involves is to be compensated for from some other source. No one, so far as I am aware, has suggested new taxation, by which it would be practicable to obtain the revenue which is yielded by these cotton duties. In considering questions of taxation nothing can be more unwise than to conclude that particular tax must be the best which is most in accord with the principles of economic science. The tastes, the habits, and the wishes of the people on whom the tax is to be imposed ought to be most carefully considered, and I believe it will not be denied that of all the taxes which are levied in India, there are none to which the people of that country feel so little objection as the import duties on cotton goods. It is moreover, particularly worthy of remark, that the repeal of these duties must certainly tend to create greater inequality in the incidence of taxation in India. It will be generally admitted that, owing to the difficulty of imposing taxes which reach the wealthy classes, an unduly large part of the revenue of India is contributed by those who are extremely poor. As the cotton duties are now almost entirely imposed on the finer sorts of goods, which are chiefly consumed by the rich, it is obvious that the repeal of these duties should reduce the amount of taxation paid by the wealthy, and would still further increase the inequality in the taxation borne by the poor." In discussing the question as to whether the Indian cotton duties are protective Mr. Fawcett in our opinion might have gone much farther. So far as the finer kinds of cotton goods are concerned

the question of protection does not arise at all, as such goods are not manufactured in the Indian mills. The Tariff Commission appointed by the Government of India at the bginning of the past year collected evidence which showed conclusively that no higher number of yarn than 26s. was spun in the Indian mills. But Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey exempted from duty all goods containing yarn up to 30s. Free-trade England would have been absolved from the blame of sanctioning the continuance of a protective duty, if the Government of India had exempted from duty only the coarser sorts of cotton goods such as are manufactured in Indian mills. The bulk of the yarn spun in the Bombay mills consist of Nos. 6, 10, and 20 mule twist. The highest number spun in any quality seems to be No. 18, but the bulk is 16s The spinning at Madras and Calcutta is of much the same character. These undeniable facts were ascertained by careful enquiries conducted by Mr. J. E. O'Connor, the Assistant Secretary in the Statistical Branch of the defunct Department of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce. The Tariff Commission distinctly pointed out that "the limit of 30s. fixed by the Notification goes rather beyond what is necessary for abolishing existing direct protection." The Commissioners, Messrs. T. C. Hope and J. D. Maclean were of opinion that a limit of 26s, might cover the local manufacture. But Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey fixed the limit at 30s. Again, the continuance for some yarns of a protective duty on the coarser sorts of cotton goods can, we think, be justified under the principles of economic science. John Stuart Mill writes in his *Political Economy* :—"The only case in which on mere principles of political economy, protecting duties can be defensible, is when they are imposed temporarily (especially in a young and rising nation) in hopes of naturalizing a foreign industry in itself perfectly suitable to the circumstances of the country. The superiority of one country over another in a branch of production often arises from only having begun it sooner. There may be no inherent advantage on one part or disadvantage on the other, but only a superiority of acquired skill and experience. A country which has this skill and experience yet to acquire, may in other respects be better adapted to the production than those which were earlier in the field ; and besides, it is a just remark of Mr. Roe that nothing has a greater tendency to promote improvements in any branch of production, than its trial under a new set of conditions. But it cannot be expected that individuals should, at their own risk, or rather to their certain loss, introduce a new manufacture and bear the burden of carrying it on until the producers have been educated to the level of those with whom the processes are traditional. A protective duty, continued for a reasonable time, will sometimes be the least inconvenient mode in which a nation can tax itself for the support of such an experiment." The continuance of a protective duty on the coarser sorts of cotton goods can therefore be defended on the strict principles of political economy, until the producers in this country have been educated to the level of the Lancashire manufacturers. Another important question dealt with in Mr. Fawcett's second essay on Indian finance is the Famine Insurance Fund. He describes the measures adopted by Sir John Strachey at the beginning of 1878, to obtain an additional revenue of £1,500,000 a year, for the purpose of making a permanent provision for famine relief. In order to provide this extra revenue, a license tax of about 2 per cent. was imposed ; new land cesses were levied in Bengal and the Upper Provinces ; and the salt tax in Bombay and Madras was increased by no less than 40 per cent. Mr. Fawcett refers to the memorable pledge given by Lord Lytton in the most solemn and emphatic manner, to the effect that a sum not less than a million and a half sterling which exceeded the proceeds of the new taxes should be annually applied to the purpose of insuring the Empire against the worst calamities of famine. "We have pledged ourselves," declared the Viceroy, "not to spend one rupee of the special resources thus created upon works of a different character." No language could be clearer and stronger than this. And yet the Budget of 1879-80 quietly announced that the famine fund had ceased to exist. Mr. Fawcett remarks : "The new taxes have been collected, and not a shilling of the money which they yield has been devoted to the purposes to which they were pledged. A few months after the famine fund was called into nominal existence, the invasion of Afghanistan was undertaken, and the fund was absorbed in defraying the expenses of this military expedition. It will perhaps be said that the whole of the famine fund has not been devoted to this purpose, and that a portion of it is to be devoted to the partial remission of the cotton duties ; for if these famine taxes had not been imposed, the Indian Government would not have thought that they could possibly spare the £200,000, which the reduction of these duties will cost the revenue of India. But whatever conclusion may be adopted as to the precise manner in which the money intended to create a famine fund has been spent, there can be no question that not a fraction of the new taxation which was imposed for famine purposes has been devoted to this object. The pledge which was made to the Indian people has been alike broken, whether the money which they have been called upon to contribute has been expended for military purposes, or has been spent in enabling the Government in part to satisfy the demands which have been so persistently pressed upon them by the cotton-manufacturing interest in England." Again :—"Nothing can be more precise than the declarations which were made when the famine fund was established, that a part of the additional revenue yielded by the new taxation should be devoted to the reduction of debt. The reduction of the debt which would thus be effected in the years when there were no famines would, it was supposed, be equivalent to the addition that had to be made to the debt when famines had to be relieved ; and consequently over a series of years, the relief of famine would involve no increase in the indebtedness of India. It is obvious that the whole of this arrangement at once falls to the ground when, as is the case during the present year, although there is no famine, the necessities of the Indian Government are such that, instead of the debt of India being diminished, it is proposed to make to that debt an unprecedentedly large addition. It may be urged that India, in the present state of her finances, cannot possibly do without the additional revenue which is obtained from the taxes imposed for the creation of a famine fund. But if this be so then it is far better at once to recognise the fact that these new taxes have not been applied to the creation of a famine fund, but that they are required for the general purposes of Government ; and amongst these purposes that the one which is considered of most pressing urgency is to reduce the import duties on cotton goods." In the preamble to the License Tax Amendment Bills which have recently been passed into law, no mention is made of famine relief, and so the Government of India has virtually declared that the tax is required for the general purpose of the Government.

Mr. Fawcett discusses the arguments by which the Budget of 1879-80 proposed to raise heavy loans for India. We need not, however enter into that subject here, as it has now lost much of its interest. Mr. Fawcett rightly points out that the excessive amount of the home charges has been causing serious embrassment to Indian finances. There are men who urge that the home charges do not admit of any important reduction ; but Mr. Fawcett as might be expected does not support this view of the case. The sum of about three millions sterling has annually to be paid in England in pensions and absentee allowances. The pensions and allowances which India has already undertaken cannot of course be repudiated ; but Mr. Fawcett rightly holds that there ought to be such a fundamental change in the system of governing India that the amount of these pensions and allowances may be gradually diminished. Again, the home charges for the army are constantly increasing ; and a large part of the increase which has taken place in recent years has been due to the operation of the short-service system. This system may be an excellent arrangement for England, but a more costly scheme of army organisation cannot be devised for India. It is worthy of note that when this system was introduced a moment's thought was not given to the effect that its introduction would produce on the finances of India." An examination of the home charges" writes Mr. Fawcett, "will at once show that a year never elapses without various acts of extravagance being sanctioned. In some instances the amounts involved may be small, but it not unfrequently happens that the want of due economy is most strikingly brought to light by some transaction in which the expenditure involved is not large. I might quote almost innumerable examples to show this. Looking over the latest accounts of the home charges, it will be found that India is charged £1,200 for the passage and outfit of a Member of the Council of the Governor-General. In the same way she is charged £2,450 for the passage and outfit of the Bishops of Calcutta and Bombay and chaplains ! But if any one requires to have brought home to him the lavishness with which the money of India is spent, it is only necessary to pay a visit to the India Office, and remember, as we pass along its spacious corridors, that that palatial building was erected by the Indian Government, and its costly establishment is maintained at the expense and for the use of one of the poorest countries in the world." The importance of reducing the home charges, cannot be overestimated, and has been over and over again pointed out in these columns. But *cui bono* ?

MYSORE.

THE MADRAS MAIL has of late much busied itself with Mysore politics. Our contemporary's articles may be divided into two parts, firstly those, which are directed against the restoration of the principality to the Native Raj, and secondly those, which are directed against the policy, which is being pursued by Mr. Gordon in view of the Restoration of the Raj. The first series, we may say, are futile not only because of their flippant tone but because also of their unprofitableness. A writer, who does not feel ashamed to say that he has never been nor he hopes will he ever be, a disciple of the "India for the Indians" school, who holds up the doctrine of "might is right," and who would govern India on mere brute force, is not worth arguing with on any question of national polity. He says, "if the British Government are going to indulge in sentimentalism which takes the form of India for the Indians, they should abdicate the Indian Empire at once to Russia, or any other power that may be desirous of taking it over." Happily the great British nation is actuated by different motives and impulses ; it does not consider it a horrible crime that India should be governed for the good of her children, and so it does not matter much what an Anglo-Indian prig accidentally grinding a press organ may say about the duties of England in India. He inveighs against the policy of the restoration of the Mysore Raj, but that policy, thanks to the sense of justice and generous instincts of the British Parliament, has been already triumphantly vindicated, and nothing which the *Mail* or any other journalist of the plundering school may urge, can undo that policy. The fiat has gone forth that Mysore shall be restored to its "lawful owner," that the people of that province shall be allowed the privilege of offering their allegiance to their rightful sovereign, that they shall enjoy the happiness of living under a national Government, and no amount of journalistic jugglery can now avert it. Need we say that this act of grace immensely raises the character of the British nation for honesty, fair dealing, and righteousness in the estimation of the princes and peoples of India.

With regard to the second series we readily admit that the acts of Mr. Gordon are legitimate objects of criticism. The proceedings or acts criticized by the *Mail* may be again divided into three classes, 1stly the training of the Maharaja, 2ndly the withdrawal of aid from the *Karnataka Prakasika*, and 3rdly, the supercession of Mysoreans by Madrasis. On all these points Mr. Gordon has contradicted the statements of the *Mail* in an official letter signed by his Secretary Mr. W. J. Cunningham. We will notice these several points *seriatim*. "There can be no doubt," says the *Mail*, "that the system pursued whit

regard to the education of the Maharajah has been a mistaken one, for it has tended to denationalize him," and again, "the fact cannot be denied that the Prince has been coddled to that extent, that he has ceased to be an Indian, and has failed to become a European." Mr. Gordon's Secretary replies: "There is no conceivable foundation for these statements; are riding straight to hounds, driving four-in-hand and tandem, playing polo, cricket and tennis and tramping a long day in paddy fields after snipe, signs of coddling? Yet these are His Highness' favorite amusements, and they are ordinarily described and commended as "manly." Certainly the young Native Princes of Hindustan are now-a-days with general approval and the best results "coddled" after this fashion. Then, as to "denationalizing," what shadow of a foundation is there for that charge? From his earliest childhood up to the present day, his own relations the Ursus of the Palace, and others of his countrymen of all castes and creeds, have been the Maharajah's companions in the class rooms, and his playmates in the field. It is absolutely untrue that he has been taught to look down upon, or to estrange himself from the people and customs of his own country; and it is equally untrue that he entertains any such despicable feeling or intention. The best efforts have been and are being made to give a liberal education and good training to His Highness. To this end he has been associated with European gentlemen, whom he finds striving to work out his own good and that of his Province. If in consequence of such association and contact, he should have learned to discard some of the petty prejudices of the uneducated and the bigoted, surely that is a result which neither those who are responsible for his bringing up nor any enlightened person European or Native, can wonder at, or deplore." We entirely agree with Mr. Gordon. We have received independent testimony corroborative of the statement that the Maharaja is being brought up as an orthodox Hindu, though his ideas by his frequent association with Europeans have been somewhat Europeanized. But so long as the Maharaja will adhere to his national religion, customs, and manners, his subjects will have no cause to complain. It is true that the Maharaja is not gifted with rare intellectual powers, but he has fair intelligence, good sense, and a desire to perform the duties of his high position in a creditable manner. But he is young, and for some years he must continue in *statu pupilari*. Hence it is that our Government has arranged that for the first few years the British Resident at Mysore must have a voice potential in the management of its affairs, consistently with the position of the new Government as a national Government. As regards the withdrawal of the grant-in-aid from the *Karnatika Prokasika* Mr. Gordon's Secretary writes: "The Chief Commissioner, conceived that the paper, which was aided in the cause of education, was being made the "vehicle for circulating unfounded statements manifestly conceived in a spirit of partizanship, and calculated only to disseminate untruth, and to foster intrigue." How far this view is justified, can only be determined by reading the several articles in the paper itself, but, at least, you will see how little foundation there is for charging Mr. Gordon with "gagging the Native Press in order to prevent the publication of unpleasant truths." What title the *Karnatiku Prakasika* has to the character he claims as a publisher of "truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," may be gathered from the fact that the Editor, not long after the withdrawal of the grant-in-aid, was convicted and fined rupees 1,000 for a false charge of bribery against an official of the opposite party." It does not necessarily follow that because a paper is convicted of a libel it therefore forfeits its claim to character for truthfulness. On the contrary when the saying goes, the greater truth the greater the libel, the conviction of a paper for libel does not certainly take away its character for truthfulness. But we do not think that Mr. Gordon was wrong in withdrawing the money aid from the *Prakasika*. When a paper consents to take a subsidy from Government it is in duty bound to be faithful to that Government, but the *Prakasika*, we are told, systematically vilified the Mysore Government and even made insinuations against the Maharaja, and such a paper could not fairly urge a claim to State patronage. We now come to the last or most important point the supercession of Mysoreans by Madrasis. Right or wrong this constitutes the principal charge upon which Mr. Gordon is impeached. In our previous articles on the subject we expressed regret that there should be so much ill-feeling, jealousy, and bickering between the two classes, who look to the loaves and fishes of the State in Mysore. Mr. Gordon has a difficult and delicate task to perform in reconciling the claims of both classes. He has republished the statement, which we gave first in these columns, shewing what proportion of appointments is held by the Madrasis and Mysoreans respectively. While we believe that Mr. Gordon is anxious to dispense his patronage justly and impartially, we must confess that the proceedings he has taken against some of the old Mysorean servants have the appearance of harshness. The two cases, which we have already noticed, seem to be very hard, we mean those of Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, and Mr. Trimalachariar. The first is the senior Assistant Commissioner in Mysore; he has served with great distinction, and although a serious charge was some years ago brought against him he took an open trial in a Court of Justice and was honorably acquitted. He was then reinstated. From the facts of the case which we have seen we do not think it is right that he should be compelled to retire on one-third pension, when service for a year and a few months would entitle him to half pension. The State would not certainly lose much by permitting him to continue in service for this short period. He is not incapacitated by age, and a man of his experience cannot be easily found in the local service. Mr. Tirumalachariar is a Sub-Judge. He is a stalwart man, in the prime of life, has done his work well, and holds very good testimonials, and it is not at all apparent why he too is compelled to retire on pension. It is positive injustice to force such a man to retire from his present position. His place is not abolished; on the contrary an inexperienced youth has been brought into his place. We do not clearly understand why this extreme action has been taken against an officer, against whom there is no charge whatever, and who has always borne a high character. The wholesale removal of old officers is much to be regretted. The following statement shews what we mean:

Since the Revision of establishments in the Mysore Commission was set on foot the under-mentioned old officers have been forced to retire.

Assistant Commissioners.

1. Mr. S. B. Krishnasawmi Ayangar aged 49 years whose pensionable service fell short of about 2 years.
2. Mohammad Husein Buituri aged about 45 years on a promise of being given half pension, though he has not apparently earned it.
3. J. Ramiah Naidu of Madras aged about 52 years in anticipation of being re-employed in the Madras Presidency, but the Madras Government having vetoed his re-employment, he has been appointed a Registrar in the Bangalore District.
4. Ganesh Sing aged about 46 years who would not be entitled to half pension but for the concession of one year granted to him under the special Rule sanctioned by the Secretary of State.
5. N. Tirumalachari aged 43 years and quite fit to work for years to come.

Amildars.

1. Mr. B. Sriniwassaiengar Amildar of Gundulpet in the Mysore District, aged 48 years.
2. S. Venkatrangiengar Do of Nagamanglum Taluk in the Hassan District aged 50 years.
3. N. Shamiengar Amildar of Gangad in the Chitaldrug District, aged 46 years.
4. Gundappa Iyengar of Budihal Taluk Chitaldrug District, aged 47 years.
5. Venkatsubbin Amildar of Mulbagal in the Kolar District, aged about 50 years.
6. Lakshamana Modelliar, Amildar of Narsipoor, Hassan District, aged about 48 years.

The correspondent who has furnished us with the above list writes:

The above is not an exhaustive list of officers of the superior grades who have been transferred to the Pension List. Almost every one of them rendered excellent service during the late famine, and would pass muster before any Medical Board. They can still do very good work in the different officers they held.

The number of men in the ministerial and subordinate ranks who have been forced to retire, is multitudious and to give their names would be a tedious work, so I have confined my list to the upper grades of the service as it shows how the so called redension is being carried out and the State burdened with heavy pensions when the finance of the State cannot possibly bear them.

By way of contrast our correspondent gives the names of the under-mentioned officers, who notwithstanding their age have been retained in the service:

NAME.	Approximate Age.
Mr. Abdul Khader, Deputy Commissioner ...	50
Mr. Mahomed, Khan Bahadur, Town Magistrate	52
Mr. S. Venkatavurdiengar, M.L, and B.A., ...	46
Mr. Jennings, Sub Judge of Bangalore ...	53
Mr. B. Srinivasaiengar, Asst. Commissioner ..	46
C. Subba Row, Asst. Comr. ...	46

We are aware that Mr. Gordon is charged with the task of re-organizing the establishment for the new Raj, but surely old officers ought not to be turned out simply because they are old, nor should an invidious distinction be made between officers of the same class. Those who have suffered under the revision attribute their misfortune to the dominating influence of Mr. Ranga Charlu, the Revenue Secretary; we are not disposed to believe that such is the case. But we solicit Mr. Gordon, who is the arbiter of the destinies of the people of Mysore, to consider that when offices are not abolished and savings are not effected, whether it is right to compel old officers to retire because there will be a change of administration? On the contrary we submit that in consideration of the past approved services of old officers they should be fairly dealt with. Under British rule if one department is made over to another, the old officers, when there are openings for them, always receive the first preference. We are convinced that if Mr. Gordon will shew generous consideration to old hands, there will be little reason for complaint against him. There may be malcontents, who may still complain but, they will receive no sympathy from right-minded men.

II.

We give the following letters, which we have received from Mysore regarding the affairs of that province:

A.

DEAR SIR,—Now that the date of the restoration of Mysore to its legitimate Prince is fast approaching. The Editor of the *Madras Mail* has been of late indulging in vehement tirades against the measure and calling all those connected with it hard names. The articles in question excited not only the surprise of the intelligent portion of the Mysorean population, but provoked the mirth of all right-thinking men by the absurdities of their logic. How the Editor came to know that not one of the four or five millions of souls inhabiting the country wishes for the restoration is a mystery. It is simply a libel against Mysoreans. No one in his right senses would dislike the rule of a Prince who professes the same religion, is of the same habits and customs and shares the same feelings with himself, and has besides the halo of prescriptive sovereignty about him. The Editor of the *Mail* forgets altogether that the property so generously to be made a present of is the donor's own. The British Government at the fall of Seringapatum only recognized as successor to the Mysore Raj the lawful descendant, owner of it and that too after taking a good slice of it itself and another for the Nizam as a compensation for the trouble of conquering it. The writer loses sight also of the fact that the British Government guaranteed in perpetuity by solemn treaty the possession of the territory to the person so recognized. The country was, it is true, assumed on account of alleged maladministration, but it is still an open question whether the maladministration had reached such a point as to justify such a serious step, and even admitting for the sake of argument, that such a crisis had arrived; still the very same treaty provided that the assumption was only to continue until order was restored and no longer. Was it, under the circumstances, wrong on the part of British Parliament to have recognized the adoption of the present Maharajah? The right of adoption, which is the birth-right of every Hindu has for political reasons been made a matter of gift by the British Government, in cases of the Feudatory Princes and its concession was constituted the reward of loyalty to the Paramount Power. And as H. H. the late Maharajah was one of its most loyal Feudatories the British Government, could not without a breach of faith refuse it to him. But this in the eyes of the Editor of the *Mail* is an egregious "*blunder*," and the approaching restoration of the country a crime. If every assumption of a country under the minority of its ruler were to be made the occasion of its absorption, the whole of India would have, in a very short time, to be marked by a red-line. And all the treaties made with native Princes and the law of "Court of Wards and minors" may well be thrown to the winds. What then becomes of the pledged faith and honor of the British Government? Better lose ten such opportunities of illegal acquisition than shake them, and no Englishman who values the good name of his country, much less a sound statesman, would recommend such a course. But why is the phial of the Editor's wrath emptied? Because the country is fine and Bangalore especially is well-suited to meet the convenience of Madras; a valid reason, indeed! by which Russia might take possession of Constantinople at once and England of Egypt. Nay, any man that covets his neighbour's property might fairly urge the reason, and the Editor of the *Mail* will find it no easy matter to preserve the fine hat on his head and coat on his back. Fortunately for In Her Imperial Majesty the Empress is surrounded by a body of too high principled Councillors and the British Parliament filled by men of too much honor to permit such an act of spoliation.

Even as an administrative measure, a far-seeing statesman would not be wrong in advocating the retention if not the creation of a number of Feudatory States, owing allegiance to Her Imperial Majesty, and each governing in its own way, side by side with British Government, one Govern-

ment vieing with the other in securing the happiness and contentment of its subjects instead of one monotonous. red tape. bureaucratic and expensive rule from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin.

Yours very sincerely,
A Mysorean.

Mysore, 16th March 1880.

B.

7th April 1880.

Since my last there has been much rabid writing against the rendition of Mysore both in the *Madras Mail* and a miserable local trash called the *Karnatic Prakasika*, which has created a great deal of excitement. Arguments have now been abandoned in favor of abuse. Even the sacred person of H. H. the Maharaja has not been left unassailed by these vile Scribblers. On the opposite side there has been much uncalled-for adulation of the party in power in some servile local papers. One class has been assuming the garb of another and wounding its enemies in the dark, and persons that should advocate the restoration of the country have changed places with those who might have opposed it. All this simply shows that self-interest has blinded every one and Mysore at present exhibits a most contemptible figure in the eyes of others. One party is raging furiously for being about to be turned out of the country, another is angry for not having a monopoly of all the good things in Mysore, while a third aspiring to omnipotence, finds a Eutopia in the state of Mysore, and esteems itself a paragon of creation. Mr. Gordon, who has to carry out the rendition with its disagreeable details, is in the meantime bewildered at this chaos, and instead of finding moral support from a quarter from which it might naturally be expected is receiving rank vituperation.

To take an impartial view of the matter, no person with any sense of justice or honor would stop or postpone the rendition a day beyond the time fixed. If this is conceded the elaborate and expensive machinery, which nearly pauperized the State must be swept away, and a more economical and simpler one introduced. The party which is raising the greatest cry about its exclusion is a small family clique which attained an ascendancy very lately, and is so powerful that it must be weakened to ensure a peaceful reign to the Maharajah. Even in its present so-called moribund state, it holds, not to speak of inferior offices, 3 Deputy Commissionerships out of 8, one of them especially having been allowed on unusually long life under the most favorable circumstances. The new executive machinery selected is about the best that could have been selected out of the available material. The about to be head of the administation is not perhaps a spotless gem, and has rather been overestimated, but it had the recommendation of being superior to any that the clamouring clique could bring forward and was ready to hand. Similarly the mode in which the change is being carried out may also be open to criticism ; but still there is no doubt that things are being done with the best intentions.

As for the young Maharaja it is a sin to attack the poor innocent Prince. He has on the whole been brought up with care, and is apparently as intelligent, well-behaved and orthodox as any average European or Native Prince. He promises to be a good ruler. He is taxed with European proclivities andwant of sympathy with his countrymen, Is it an offence to indulge in manly European sports and mix in high European society when every educated native tries to copy it? How is a minor under strict tutelage to show a sympathy to any one class or individual ? The sympathy to one class will be an antipathy to another. It may rather be thought a wise discretion on the part of the guardians to keep him in his present state isolated and thus avoid creating a bias in favor of any one party.

It is to be feared that the hubbub which is being raised on the part of the Natives will end eventually in the Mysoreans if not the whole body of Natives, being put down as utterly incompetent to administer a country by themselves. Let the ambitious brotherhood take to heart that the country was not made for them alone, that they cannot claim a monopoly of talents or of superior appointments, and if they escaped unscathed in the present revision, the Maharajah himself might find it necessary to curb their power and influence, if he wished to preserve his own.

C.

The *Madras Mail* of the 9th instant contains three articles on Mysore Affairs, the first being, the *Mail's* rejoinder to the Government statement, a reply to the *Mail's* article entitled "Mysore Rendition, Madrassees *vrs.*, Mysoreans," by Mr. Cunningham, General Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, the second the latter statement itself, the third a reprint of the text of Mr. Cunningham's exposition.

Taking a careful and an impartial survey of these three articles, one cannot help wondering at the turns and shifts that such an important organ as the *Mail* has had recourse to in after all shewing forth the nakedness of its predilections towards the support of the very discontented and noisy set of Hebbhar Iyengars and its commission to the task of trumpeting the eulogium on Mr. Krishna Iyengar, the acknowledged leader and patriarch of that section of Mysoreans. The reprinted editorial of the *Mail pleads for the indefinite postponement of the* Rendition of Mysore, its reasons being, (1) "that the small but compact body of the Brahminocracy from the Madras Presidency, by a silent and gradual but certain process of ingratiation with the Chief Commissioner has managed to secure for itself all the present place and power in the Government, (2) that it is an abuse of terms to talk about restoring Mysore, when all the time it is known that the State will not be restored to Mysoreans, but will be surrendered to Madrassees,(3) " that therefore the Mysoreans will only change set of foreign officials (Europeans) to another and an inferior set (Madrasees), (4) and that there can be no doubt that the system pursued with regard to His Highness's education was a mistaken one, for it has tended to denationalise him and that the Maharajah has been hedged in and surrounded by Madrasees. These are the issues raised and for aught that may be said to the contrary, settled by the *Madras Mail* in its own way to base its decision against the fast approaching rendition. We may add that for the sake of convenient reference, the four reasons may be summed up under two heads, I. the monopoly of Government fishes and loaves by Madrassees. II. the defect of His Highness' education.

As the above contains "several statements which are calculated to mislead the public and to do harm if allowed to go forth uncontradicted," Mr. Gordon directed his Secertary to place before the public "certain statements to remove the wrong impression on questions of fact, which the *Madras Mail* may have made on the minds of its readers."

To convince the public that Mysore will be renditioned to Mysoreans but not surrendered to natives of Madras, Mr. Cunningham has submitted a table shewing the caste and nationality of all the officers of and above the rank of a Munsiff and Amildar, that is, of officers drawing a salary of Rs. 100 and upwards. A glance at this table shews that out of a total of 125 higher appointments, 109 are held by Mysoreans and 16 by Madrassees, of all castes, not Brahmino cracy alone. "In other words the outsiders of all castes do-not hold more than 1-7 of the whole,an entirely different state of things indeed from that asserted by the *Mail*. To shew further that Mr. Gordon is no advocate for bringing in a band of Madras men to rule Mysore for Mysoreans, Mr. Cunningham has asserted that not one of the 16 aliens was brought into the province by the present Chief Commissioner, He found them occupying important positions. He gave them promotions if they richly deserved them.

About the second point, viz., His Highness's education, Mr. Cunningham writes :—

"There is no conceivable foundation for these statements. Are, riding straight to hounds, driving four in hand and tandem, playing pols, cricket and tenri, train pug a long day in paddy fields after snipes, signs of coddling? Yet these are ordinarily described and commended as manly . . . Then as to denationalising, what shadow of a foundation is there for that charge? From his earliest childhood to the present day, his own relations, the Ursoos of the palace, and others of his countrymen of all castes and creeds, have been the Maharaja's companions in his class rooms, and his playmates in the field. It is absolutely untrue that he has been taught to look down upon or to estrange himself from the people and customs of his own country ; and it is equally untrue that he entertains any such despicable feeling or intention. The best efforts have been and are being made to give a liberal education and training to His Highness."

Now let me beg you not to lose sight of the original grounds of the *Mail*, and allow me once to point to the issues raised and the conclusions arrived at, which being unsound, have been combated by Mr. Cunningham's statement, and prepare the mind of the public to watch the course taken by the *Mail* in the rejoinder.

Being overpowered by undeniable facts and utterly discomfited in the attempt to make good its own weak cause, but too proud to confess its own mistakes, the *Mail* carried away by feelings of zeal and fervour to its own self. This is the only account we could give of it judging from the grounds on which it originally objected to the Rendition of Mysore in next March. Like a good counsel who has a very weak case to defend, the *Mail* true to the instincts of pledged advocacy, and notwithstanding its wide command of Government papers, service statements, and private letters, laid at its feet by its devout clients, the discontented Hebbhars of Mysore, *could only give up the original points of attack* and display its eloquence in taking up some trifling open questions that are literally unconnected with the momentous national question in hand, and has freely inserted that can be said in favour of Mr. Krishna Iyengar in nearly two columns. The columns of newspapers are no doubt available to large advertisements. This or any other may have been the cause of the lengthy placarding of a select officer's services, that have no counection with the main question on hand. Granting that all that is said by the *Mail* in its rejoinder is true ; granting that Mr. Krishna Iyengar declined to take up the post of controller in 1868, granting that Mysoreans begged to be excused from doing certain things such as selling the palace effects by auction, which they were expected to do ; granting that Mr. Bowring was misled by Mr. Taylor regarding Mr. Rungacharlu's remarkable aptitude for business and high character ; granting that Mr. Krishna Iyengar possesses longer, it not better, testimonials than Mr. Gordon or Mr. Sandford ; granting that Mr. Rungacharlu has forgotten his long Revenue experience ; granting that Mr. Krishna Iyengar has no equal. we beg permission to ask the *Mail* what these trifling facts have to do with the indefinite postponement of the Rendition of Mysore, which was the be-all, and end-all of its editorial yclept, "Reudition of Mysore." Questions of national importance—such as the Rendition of Mysore—should not be mixed up with the personal policy of aggrandisement of Mr. Krishna Iyengar or Mr. Rungacharlu. In 1868 did for nothing noble England sanction the adoption of Chama Rajendra Vodiar, give to His Highness a well considered liberal education and unlike his adoptive father instruct him to value honesty, truth, and simplicity and not bury himself in superstition and self indulgence to please Mr. Rungacharlu or Mr. Krishna Iyengar. Is the Rendition of Mysore to be postponed, simply because there has been an imaginary supersession and two compulsary retirements, in the partial eyes of the *Mail*.

It is quite in the nature of a native organ like the *Karnaticka Prakasicka* that is edited, as is well known here by one or two discontented officials, to fill its columns with all twaddle of political tinsel, charters of liberties, &c., and raised storms in tea pots to find some excuse to praise its own clique and cry down all others. But for a paper of the status of the *Madras Mail* to give publicity to such vagaries is really a matter for surprise.

EDUCATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE Bombay Educational Report for the year 1878-79 clearly shows that public instruction is not flourishing in that Presidency—a state of things which cannot be too deeply deplored. Though the number of educational institutions has increased by 188, the number of scholars has decreased by 5,289. This decrease, be it remembered, is a decrease upon the continuous decrease of the two preceding years ; and this makes the matter serious. Up to 1875-76 there had been a continuous and satisfactory increase in the number of students receiving instruction in the various institutions of the Bombay Presidency ; but from the famine year 1876-77 it has been steadily decreasing. The Government of Bombay in reviewing the Report for 1878-79, remarks that "further evidence of the check which education has received in this Presidency since 1875-76 is to be found in the fact that the number of candidates for matriculation has fallen from 1,225 in 1875 to 1,109 in 1876, 1030 in 1877, and only 932 in 1878, notwithstanding that, during the last two years, increased facilities have been granted by the University to such candidates, by allowing the examinations to be held at convenient centres in the Mofussil." What is still more to be regretted is that, high education shows greater falling-off than secondary education. The attendance of the Elphinstone College, we notice, has fallen from 245 in 1874-75 to 166 in 1878-79. But the greatest decrease has taken place in the number of students receiving instruction in the primary schools. In Sir Richard Temple's opinion, the unfortunate results recorded in the recently published educational Report of the Bombay Presidency are due to the apathy or indifference of civil officers of all grades to the cause of education. The Government Resolution on the Director's Report observes: "Government trust that the Commissioners and the Collectors of the different divisions will give their earnest attention to this matter, and devise in communication with the Director of Public Instruction and his subordinates, such measures as will remove any defects or reasonable causes of complaint in the existing school system, and give a fresh impetus to the work of the Department." The resolution thus concludes: "The Governor in Council is far from satisfied that the Civil Officers in each district sufficiently realize their responsibilities for co-operation with the educational officers in the promotion of primary education. In the Resolution passed upon last year's report, the Governor in Council adverted to the above points and will take further steps to ensure additional attention in any district where they may seem to have been inadequately regarded. The Director is doubtless aware of the responsibility which attaches to him as executive head of the department—a responsibility which is far greater than in those Provinces, where much of the executive work is done by the civil officers while the educational officers form an inspecting agency. The Governor and Council feel sure that Mr. Chatfield will himself set the highest example of energy establishing the department in the position it held before the recent distress, and will see that all his officers, without any exception, put forth all the efforts that may be necessary in concert with the Civil authorities, whose strenuous co-operation the Governor in Council *will insist* upon having." As regards the financial results of the year under report, they appear to have been satisfactory. The total expenditure on public instruction in 1878-79 was Rs. 26,65,240, of which Government contributed Rs. 10,51,728 only.

From what has been said above it will be seen that the falling-off in public instruction in Bombay is principally in primary education and high education. So far as primary education is concerned, its depressed condition may to a certain extent be attributed to the severe famine which lately ravaged the Presidency. When people find the greatest possible difficulty in keeping their body and soul together they cannot be expected to think of the education of their children. Now that distress has disappeared, the efforts of the officers of the Educational Department with the strenuous co-operation of the civil authorities will, to a great extent, succeed in bringing back primary education to the position it had gained before the occurrence of the late famine. But why should not high education be in a flourishing condition in the Bombay Presidency ? That is a most important question. The decrease in the attendance of the Government Colleges—the Elphinstone College and the Deccan College which, during the year under report, educated only 256 pupils between them, cannot, we believe, be attributed to the famine. There must be some other cause for the falling-off in high education. Having given our best consideration to this subject we have come to the conclusion that the discouragement given to graduates in Bombay in the matter of their employment in the public service has led to the present depressed condi-

tion of high education in that Presidency. This important question should have been satisfactorily settled long ago. Sir Bartle Frere had ruled that competent graduates should be appointed Mamlutdars at once. This rule was tried in a few cases and proved successful. But the prejudice against graduates was so strong that it was represented to Government that raw young men should not be appointed Mamlutdars at once; and these representations had effect. In September 1878 Sir Richard Temple appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Pedder, Moore, Kirkham and Forest to consider the practicability of improving the position of the graduates of the Bombay University and suggest measures for facilitating their admission to the public service. The Committee submitted its report and Sir Richard Temple recorded a Resolution upon it at the beginning of the last year. It was ruled that graduates desirous of entering the Revenue Department should commence life as second Karkoon in a Mamlutdar's office on a salary of Rs. 35 per mensem. This was sadly disappointing. None knew better than the late Governor of the Bombay Presidency the wonderful results in the direction of improving the tone of the public service as well as of creating a demand for high education, which had been achieved in these provinces by the admission of the graduates of the Calcutta University to the subordinate judical and executive services; and while Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Richard Temple had more than on one occasion publicly declared that the higher posts in those two coveted services ought to be reserved for young men who had taken degrees. But in Bombay Sir Richard required graduates to commence life with the second clerkship in the office of a Mamlutdar corresponding to the Tehsildar of the Upper Provinces. After serving as 2nd Karkun for one year the graduate was to pass an examination before a permanent committee to qualify himself for the Ist Karkunbsip, after holding which for six months he was to pass another examination to qualify himself for the office of Mamlutdar in those subjects which a Mamlutdar was required to know. Sir Richard Temple's Resolution of January 1879 effected no improvement in the position of the graduates of the Bombay University. The 2nd Karkun in a Mamlutdar's Office is required to "squat on the floor and enter figures in columns headed Land Revenue and Excise." A graduate of the Bombay University was thus reduced to the position of ordinary amla; and this state of things was not calculated to create a demand for high education in the Presidency. For the Committee appointed in 1878 has now made a further report; and its suggestions have been adopted by the government of Bombay and embodied in a Resolution recently published. The new rules are :—"(1) candidates who have passed the Matriculation shall have a prefer entail claim to vacant appointments over candidates who have merely passed the Public Service Examination (first class,) unless these last hold the 2nd year certificate for agricultural High School class. (2) candidates who have passed the F. A. Examination shall have a preferential claim for situations of Rs. 30 and upwards over candidates either in or out of the service who have merely matriculated. (3). At least one-half of all vacancies in departments other than the Revenue Department, of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem and upwards shall be given to graduates, especially to graduates of distinction." Under the new rules graduates have to commence life on Rs. 50 per mensem. This is of course an improvement upon the rules issued at the beginning of last year; but we do not think they will have much effect in creating a demand for high education in the Bombay Presidency. We are strongly against making a young man who has taken a degree work as an ordinary amla. A man who is brought into contact with the tainted atmosphere of amladom has all honesty and self-respect crushed out of him. This principle may be accepted for an axiom. We do not see any reason why graduates of the Bombay University should not be made Mamlutdars at once. In the few instances in which Sir Bartle Frere's rule was tried, the experiment proved completely successful. If the etone of the Subordinate Judicial and Executiv srvices is to be improved, its members should bee religiously kept at a safe distance from the corrupting influences and the impure atmosphere of amladom.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE received the following sad telegram from Shillong dated the 24th instant :

Steamer Progress flat "Jumna" with cargo and passengers, men and women, burnt at Gauhati. Loss of lives not known accurately ; endeavours made to ayert loss of lives.

AS WE had expected Mr. Gladstone has been invited by the Queen to form the ministry. The following is the latest telegram on the subject :

London April 24th.—Mr. Gladstone has been summoned to Windsor by the Queen, and has accepted the task of forming a new Ministry. The Premiership has been accepted by Mr. Gladstone, who also is to be Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Granville has been appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The *Times* in a leading article announces that Mr. Goschen has declined the appointment of Viceroy of India. Sir Garnet Wolseley returns on the 25th May.

WE ARE requested to state that the Maharaja of Hutwa has subscribed Rs. 500 to the Fawcett Election Fund started by the British Indian Association. The total amount now comes to Rs. 6180.

DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR has done well by putting in something like a permanent form of his own lecture on the ultra-gaseous state of matter, and the Viceroy's masterly and stirring address on the occasion at the Science Association. He has added a preface, in which he urges in a few choice and earnest words the cause of the Association to the support of his countrymen. We do hope that his words will bear fruit and that he will be put in possession of sufficient sinews of war for waging the battle of science, which he has commenced right manfully amid many difficulties.

WITH REFERENCE to the circular of the Director of Public Instruction, which we published last week, ordering heads of Government schools and Colleges to purchase English books through Messrs. Brown and Co., and not through the Calcutta School-Book Society, it has been explained to us that the books referred to are not school-books, but books intended for School and College Libraries, and that consequently the primary function of the School-Book Society will not be interfered with. Be it so, but this explanation does not meet our complaint. In 1873 the Government had asked the School-Book Society to supply English books to Government Schools and Colleges, and if this compact was to be discontinued, was not the Director bound to take the opinion of the other contracting party on the subject before putting an end to it? He states that the Society's agency is done away with, because the terms offered by Messrs. Brown and Co. are more favourable. Did he ask the Society whether they were willing to revise their terms? Does not Mr. Croft's conduct become the more reprehensible because he is also the Chairman of the School-Book Society's Committee? Considering his dual capacity does not the circular, which he has issued as Director of Public Instruction, amount to a betrayal of his trust as Chairman of the School-Book Society? It is this part of his conduct which we fear does not admit of any reasonable explanation.

THE MAHARAJA of Durbhanga did not go to England to perfect his education, manners, and habits, and yet he seems to be a very fairly educated gentleman, with good business habits, liberal ideas, and a love of manly sport. Although he has a large staff both European and Native for the management of his vast estates, he personally attends to all important matters, and has in fact one circle of his estates in his sole charge. He has a scheme of reform in contemplation, which we hope to announce when it is matured. While fully occupied with his business, he does not neglect manly sports. He had lately been out on a shooting excursion, and the good fortune which attended his party was really marvellous. We are informed that they bagged six tigers, thirty-one buffaloes, one hundred and four pigs, and two hundred and thirty-two deer! We do not believe that such tremendous achievements by a single party are recorded in the annals of Indian sports.

HERE is an instance of Road Cess management, which goes to prove, as we have always urged, that the Road Cess Committee is a mere nonentity. The case is this. The Road Cess Committee of Hooghly purchased a house for the accommodation of their Office. Although part of the work of the Public Works Cess is done in that office not a pice of the purchase money came from the Public Works Cess. The upper story of the new building was occupied by the Road Cess establishment and the lower story by the local municipality, which paid a rent of Rs. 30 per month. Without the knowledge or sanction of the Road Cess Committee Mr. Forbes, the District Engineer, took possession of the upper story of the house, and sent the Road Cess establishment below, ejecting the Municipal office, and thereby causing a loss of Rs. 30 per month to the Road Cess fund. The matter was, however, afterwards brought by Mr. Quinn, the then Collector, before the Committee, who resolved to let the upper story to Mr. Forbes at a rent of Rs. 50 per month. In the meantime Mr. Quinn left and Mr. Beames reverted to his substantive appointment. Mr. Beames, instead of enforcing the resolution referred to, and demanding from Mr. Forbes the rent of Rs. 50 ordered by the Committee, brought up before them the resolution for reconsideration, and proposed a rent of Rs. 30! Babu Hurro Chunder Ghose, a member of the Committee, opposed this resolution, when he was called by Mr. Beames, the Chairman, to order. We are told that Mr. Beames called the objectors to the new resolution "Mr. Forbes' enemies." The tone and temper of Mr. Beames in connection with this matter we are informed were by no means of a pleasant description, and the independent members took his manner and attitude to be a personal affront to them. If the facts which have been related to us be correct, they show how the Road Cess Committee even in a metropolitan district is reduced to a nonentity.

IN A recent issue we commented on a judgment of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division upheld by the Board of Revenue, ordering the resumption of certain fishery rights of Mr. J. H. Rainey of Khulnea, Jessore. We are glad to observe that the Lieutenant Governor has quashed the orders of the Presidency Commissioner and the Board of Revenue. We give below the orders of Government :

From H. J. Reynolds, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Calcutta, the 6th April 1880.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 188 A. dated the 25th ultimo, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant Governor has given very careful consideration to the case, and that in his opinion measures should be taken to put matters back, as far as possible, into the position in which they were before. The Assistant Collector took the unauthorized action which has led to Mr. Rainey's complaint. The Lieutenant Governor does not think it necessary to enter into the question whether the grounds upon which the orders of 1868 were issued are valid or not; but he considers that in issuing those orders, the Government simply accepted the views of its law officers for the purpose of regulating its own action in the matter; and that the Assistant Collector, when he found he was prohibited from taking steps for the assessment of the fisheries in question on behalf of Government, should have done nothing more than drop the proceedings he had continued.

2. In this view of the case, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that a notification shall now be drawn up, and published in the same manner as the notification complained of, to the effect that the former notification was issued without authority, and that it is hereby cancelled. The draft of the notification should be submitted for the approval of the Commissioner before it is published.

I have &c.,
(Sd.) H. J. REYNOLDS,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

THE SUCCESS of the Liberals seems to be already telling upon Indian bureaucrats. Even Sir George Couper, Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, thus spoke at the Canning College on Native advancement :

"It has been long the reproach, and I fear I must admit the well-merited reproach, of the British Administration in India, that it affords no opening in the higher ranks of Government employ ;- in other words, that it does not afford a career to native gentlemen of acknowledged rank and position. Hitherto, such gentlemen, if they have wished

to enter the Civil Service, have been compelled to undertake a stormy and tedious voyage over several thousand miles of ocean, to a country, the inhabitants of which are alien to them in customs, in language and in religion, and under such trying and adverse circumstances, have had to prepare themselves to undergo a very searching competitive examination. It is true that under the auspices of the late Viceroy Lord Northbrook, than whom, the people of Oudh I may mention in passing have never had a firmer or a warmer friend ; it is true I say, under his auspices arrangements have now been made for the reception and care of native gentlemen on their arrival in England, so that they will be no longer subjected to the grave discomfort and inconvenience which they have had to encounter hitherto. But more than this has been done ; the Government of India have now declared their intention of giving a certain number of civil appointments to native gentlemen of high lineage and undoubted social position without requiring them to undergo the competitive examination in England. All that His Excellency the Viceroy asks is that they shall be in other respects both physically and mentally qualified for the work which devolves upon the ordinary English civilian. Now, Taluqdars and Raises of Oudh, here is at last a chance, here at last is an opening for you, here in the institution founded and endowed by yourselves ! Here in your own Canning College there is a special class established for the education of your sons, and here also is a boarding-house to which those among you who live at a distance can send their children with the full assurance that they will be well and duly cared for, and properly looked after. If you do not avail yourselves of these opportunities, all I can say is that it will be your own fault, all I can say is that you will have no one but yourselves to thank if your sons do not rise in the world. Of course, I do not mean to say that every Taluqdar's son who distinguishes himself at the Canning College will, as a matter of course, be enrolled in the ranks of the Civil Service, but I do mean to say, that other things being equal, the fact of a lad having been a distinguished Canning College student will probably turn the scale in his favour. Put your shoulders to the wheel, therefore, or rather I should say, keep your shoulders at the wheel, for I gladly acknowledge that they are there already. Make up your minds to support the splendid institution which owes its birth and its present well-being to your far seeing public spirit and your enlightened generosity, and let me have the unspeakable satisfaction hereafter of hearing that the Canning College, whose progress I have watched, and whose best interests I can honestly say I have always tried to promote from its cradle up to its present state of budding and promising maturity, has contributed its *quota*, aye, and more than its *quota*, to the ranks of the newly constituted Indian Civil Service for which I confidently anticipate a most brilliant and glorious future.

Although the new Civil Service scheme for the employment of natives is a sham, still it is something to hear such words from the lips of an Indian bureaucrat, who two years ago in writing about the Native Press gave his opinion that high English education among the natives of this country would prove a death-knell to the British Government. The success of the Liberals seems to have had a wholesome effec upon his mind.

AT THE last meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners a native gentleman of a very respectable family and much professional knowledge and experience, Babu Mahatapchunder Mullick, son of the well-known Babu Russickrishna Mullick, one of the earliest Hindu reformers of Bengal, was appointed Superintendent of Roads and Conservancy. The meeting was thus divided :

For M. C. Mullick.	Baboo Rajendernath Mitter
Baboo Nemychaud Bose	Moulvi Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor—29
,, Gocoolchunder Dhur	*For G. C. Bose*
,, Callychurn Banerjee	Baboo Nobogopal Mitter
Moulvie F. Ruhim	,, Bhoobunmohun Sircar
Dr. K. M. Banerjee	,, Promothonath Bose
Baboo Joygobind Law	Dr. L. M. Mookerjee
Moulvi Ahmed	Baboo Jodoolal Mullick—5
BabooSurendra Nath Banerjee	*For Mr. Pemberton*
,, Preonath Dutt	J. W. Babona—1
,, Gopeenath Mookerjee	*For Mr. Cooper*
,, Shamlal Mitter	Mr. Mendes
,, Probodhchunder Mullick	Baboo Kalinath Mitter
,, Jogeshchunder Dutt	Mr. Hart
,, Jodoonath Ghose	,, Wilson
,, C. C. Mullick	,, Caithness
Dr. R. L. Mitter	,, Zemin
Baboo Sreenath Chunder	Dr. Stuart
Hon'ble K. D. Pal	Mr. Wallis
Baboo Ramakanto Sen	,, Fergusson
,, Sreenath Ghose	The Chairman—10
,, Modoosudon Dutt	*Declined to vote.*
,, Radharaman Mitter	Baboo Prankissen Ghose
,, Sharodachunder Mitter	Dr. Chambers
,, Callymohun Das	Mr. West
Maharaja Norendrakrishna	Mr. Gubboy.
Baboo Premchaud Boral	Vice-Chairman—5
,, Sreenath Das	

Babu Mahatapchunder Mullick was for many years connected with the State Railway at Rajputana, and acted for a short time as Executive Engineer of the Delhi Division. This is the first time that a native gentleman has been appointed to the office of Superintendent of Roads and Conservancy in Calcutta. The only objection taken to this appointment was that perhaps the Euracian subordinates under him and the lower class of Europeans and Eurasians with whom he might come into contact might resent his authority. But if he receives the cordial support of the Engineer and Chairman, as we doubt not he will, we are satisfied that he will be able to overcome all these secondary difficulties. As Assistant Engineer of the Rajputana Railway he had under him both European and Eurasian subordinates, including some Cooper's Hill men, but he experienced no difficulty in working with them. Surely there is nothing in the social and moral atmosphere of Calcutta, which needs fill us with misgivings on this point. We have much confidence in the judicial spirit of Mr. Beverley to believe that he will give a fair trial to the experiment. Mr. George was appointed to act for Mr. Williamson as Assesor and Surveyor of the Calcutta Corporation.

KABUL NEWS.

(From the Press Commissioner.)

Simla, April 23rd.—The following has been received from General Stewart by heliograph through General Ross's Camp :—

"*Camp Ghazni, April 22nd.*—On the 19th, the division under my command, while marching from Mushaki, encountered an armed gathering of Andaris, Tarakis, Suleiman Kheyls and other tribesmen, who numbered some 15,000 men, horse and foot. Preparation was made to attack the strong position held by the enemy, 23 miles south of Ghazni, when a body of some three thousand fanatic swordsmen poured down on our troops spreading out beyond either flanks of our line. Fighting lasted one hour, after which the entire body of the enemy spread broadcast over the country. The protection of the baggage prevented pursuit by theCavalry. The division however marched forward 9 miles to Nani after the engagement, and the day before yesterday, the 20th, the advanced Cavalry entered Ghazni. Over one thousand of the enemy's dead were counted on the ground and their loss in killed and wounded is stated to be two thousand. The casualties on our side were 17 killed, and 115 wounded. The following are the names of the wounded :—Lieutenant Young, 19th Bengal Lancers, dangerously ; Captain Corbett, R H.A., severely ; Lieutenant-Colonel Lawson 59th Foot ; Colonel Yorke, 19th Bengl Lancers ; Lieutenant Watson, 59th Foot ; Lieutenent Stewart, 2nd Panjab Cavalry ; all slightly. No officer was killed. All the wounded are doing well.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 24th April, 1880.

We are obliged to abridge the report of this week for want of space.

Inactivity during the week continued to prevail in our commercial transactions owing to the absence of disposition to move on the part of operators.

IMPORTS.

This market has since our last report experienced no improvement. Prices have rather in some instances receded to, in favor of buyers, of whom there were only a limited number, and no transactions of importance have transpired, either in Grey, White, or Turkey Red goods.

EXPORTS.

The same quiet tone prevailed in this market and operations in country produce have been confined to a limited extent as shippers were doubtful to realize favorable results from such ventures as based on figures like the present cost, freight and insurance.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Transaction in Government Securities took place at the following rates :

19th April	4%	95-6	4½%	102-6
20th ,,		95-4 to 95-3	,,	102-6
21st ,,		95-3	,,	102 5
22nd ,,		95-3	,,	102-5
23rd ,,		95-4	,,	102-6
24th ,,		95 4	,,	102-6

Market closing firmer.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Cotton industries continued to find buyers at last rates ; there has been a sudden considerable drop in the value of I. G. S. N. Co's Shares owing to a report of damages done to some of the boats of the Company.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Secretary Goalando Exhibition	26	4	0
Secretary, Birdwood Library, Wadhwan	13	4	0
O. C. Mukerjee Esq., Rawalpindi	13	4	0
Chairman D. R C. C., Pubna	1	12	0
Toondla Reading Club	13	4	0
C. H. Ringwood Esq., C. E. Rungpur	8	4	0
Chairman Municipal Committee, Gouhati	9	12	0
Baboo Sreeram Chatterjee Saknara, Burdwan	6	10	0
,, Brindabunchunder Ghose, Sibsaugore	13	4	0
,, Pearymohun Guha, Chittagong	6	10	0
,, Nobinmadhub Singha, Bhulpur	10	0	0
,, Chintamony Mohanty, Kanti	20	0	0
,, Oodoychunder Banerjee, Meerut	6	10	0
,, Kunjabehari Gupta, Narsinghur C.P.,	6	10	0
,, Umbicachurn Chatterjee, Singur	11	8	0
,, Chundercoomar Mitra, Dhubri	10	0	0
,, Digumber Chatterjee, Koostia	6	10	0
,, Shamchand Dhar, Burdwan	10	0	0
,, Prosannacoomar Ghosal, Mourbhanjo	5	0	0
,, Sosheebhuson Dutt, Care of Gourmohun Mokerjee, Chittagong	6	10	0
,, Sharodaprosaud Ghose, Beerbhoom	6	10	0
,, Kartikeya Bhattacharjee	10	0	0

ERRATUM.

For Baboo Komulnath Ghose, Pubna Read Baboo Komulnath Ghose, Pooree ... 13 4 0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*April* 21, 1880.

GENERAL.—Baboo Beni Madhub Chatterjee is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in the Presidency Division during the absence, on deputation of Baboo Radha Kissore Sett, or until further orders. Baboo Beni Madhub Chatterjee will, however, continue to be employed in his present appointment in connection with the License Tax in the 24-Pergunnahs until further orders.

Baboo Bonomrily Poramanick is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in the Presidency Division, *vice* Baboo Beni Madhub Chatterjee.

The following Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the Second Grade are appointed to act, until further orders in the First Grade, with effect from the dates mentioned, opposite their names :—

Mr. E. R. Henry from the forenoon of the 22nd ultimo.
,, G. E. Manisty ,, ,, ,, 23rd ,,
,, F. H. Harding ,, ,, ,, 25th ,,
,, C. M. W. Brett ,, ,, ,, 29th ,,
,, H. Savage ,, ,, ,, 30th ,,
,, H. Lee ,, ,, ,, 4th instant.

The following Assistant Magistrates and Collectors are appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the dates mentioned opposite their names :—

Mr. A. E. Staley from the forenoon of the 22nd ultimo.
,, F. R. S. Collier ,, ,, ,, 23rd ,,
,, H. Farrer ,, ,, ,, 25th ,,
,, J. D. Gael ,, ,, ,, 29th ,,
,, J. Kennedy ,, ,, ,, 30th ,,
,, B. De ,, ,, ,, 4th instant.

Moonshee Mahomed Ghowsee was employed as a temporary Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Buxar, in Shahabad, from the 16th January to the 5th February 1880, *vice* Moonshee Nasiruddin.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. A. W. Paul of his appointment as Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. J. A. Craven is appointed to be Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps, *vice* Mr. A. W. Paul.

Moulvi Abdul Majid is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in Purneah.

Baboo Bunko Behary Buxee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Maldah is transferred to Doomka in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Baboo Debi Prosad, Sub-Deputy Collector, Godda, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to Begoo Serai, in the district of Monghyr.

Baboo Kasi Kinker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Mr. H. F. J. Kean Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr, is allowed furlough for eight months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. C. A. Samuells, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. F. J. Kean, or until further orders.

Mr. R. H. Wilson reported his departure from India on furlough on the 6th March last.

Moulvi Mahomed Abdul Kadir, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 4, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd March 1880.

Mr. H. Gillon reported his departure from India on furlough on tha 26th March 1880.

Mr. R. H. Anderson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector in charge of the Kooshtea division of the Nuddea district, is allowed leave for ten days under Rule 1, Chapter VIII of the Civil Leave Code, to enable him to appear at the Higher Standard Examination in Sanskrit and Persian to be held in Calcutta in July next.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, Officiating Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Mr. W. H. Page, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, is appointed to act as Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. Beverley, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

An Overseer for the Backergunge District Road Cess Committee on a salary of Rs. 150 a month with Rs. 50 travelling allowance. None need apply who have not passed the Overseer's examination in the Civil Engineering College, and a preference will be given to those who have had experience in similar capacities.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to May 31st and the successful candidate will be required to join on June 30th.

Backergunge District Road Cess Comittee's Office, the 19th April 1880. } J. C. VEASY, *Chairman Road Cess Committee.*

BETHUNE SOCIETY.

Dr. Sarkar's lecture on 'Hahnemann—his place in the history of medicine which was to have come off on Thursday the 22nd April, has been postponed to Friday, the 30th April (8½ P. M.) The public are respectfully invited to attend.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Honorary Secretary.

Dr. S. L. Mullicks,—Curative Tincture or Specific for cholera and other spasmodic bowel complaints.
Price 1 ounce bottle ... Rs. 1-8 annas; ½ ounce pt. Rs. 1.
Packing charge 4 annas per bottle. To be had at Peoples Medical Hall.
No. 31 Rutton Sircar's Garden Street.
Calcutta.

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